The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 129. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

FIRST EDITION.

A DEMOCRATIC IDOL DOWN.

Make Room for Speaker Kerr Among the Dishonored.

Harney's Story of How Kerr was Caught.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Lawrence Harney, in obedience to a summons, appeared this morning before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, to testify in relation to the allegations against Speaker Kerr. The committee postponed the examination until one o'clock. Harney said he did not think he could be present at that time, as he was suffering with neuralgia, and would have to go to his room and lie down.

Mr. Clymer, chairman of the committee, informed Harney that he need not leave the room, as he could rest upon a sofa, and the room would be darkened and a guard placed at the door to prevent visitors from knocking for admission. This accommodation was agreeable to witness, and he remained.

The committee re-assembled at one o'clock. Speaker Kerr was present, attended by Representatives Lord, Morrison, Hereford and Springer as personal friends, and by R. K. Elliott as counsel. Lawrence Harney was sworn and examined by Representative Bass. He testified that he was for five years employed in the Appraiser's office in New York, but in 1866 he was Assistant Doorkeeper of the House. He had known Greek for sixteen years. The first conversation he had with Green in regard to procuring a Second Lieutenancy in the army was in the spring of 1866 in the House, but he would not tell anything of a confidential nature.

Mr. Bass hoped that the witness would be compelled to tell everything.

Mr. Clymer declared that the question must be fully answered.

Witness, in answer to repeated questions, entreated the committee to excuse him from answering the questions. He wanted to know what the committee could do if he did not answer, and Mr. Clymer responded that this was for the committee to determine.

Speaker Kerr here remarked that if there was anything in connection with him marketing the transaction as confidential, witness need not so regard it, but he expected witness to tell the truth.

Witness said: If Kerr wants me to tell the truth I will do so.

Mr. Bass—Tell what took place between you and Green with regard to the payment of money.

Negotiation With Kerr.

Witness—Green said to me that if I procured a commission for him he would pay me. I told Green that it was at that time impossible to get one, but I would search among the members of the House to see whether there was a vacancy. I found no vacancy until I saw Kerr, and then I spoke to him about it. He said he had already made a nomination for his district, but the candidate had not come forward. Green stated to me that if Kerr obtained the appointment for him he would pay him for it. I had a conversation with Kerr at his house at his invitation, and told him that Green came from New York State, and that I was a Republican and Green was a Republican, but not an active one. I also told him that Green had good qualifications for the place, and Kerr seemed pleased with Green's recommendations, but he wanted Green to obtain Democratic endorsement, so that if any of his constituents should question the propriety of his appointment he could show it was by Democratic influence Green obtained such recommendation. I asked Kerr how much money I would have to pay Green, and he said the appointment was worth anything it was worth five hundred dollars. I said I thought Green could not give five hundred, but could raise four hundred dollars. Kerr did not seem pleased with the latter amount. I saw Capt. Green that evening. I told him

Kerr Wanted Five Hundred Dollars.

He said he had not that much money, and all he could raise was four hundred dollars. I said: "We will make it four hundred and fifty dollars." Green counted me four hundred dollars in five, ten and twenty dollar notes, and afterwards found that he could give me ten dollars more. I took this amount, and added forty dollars more to it. Green subsequently forwarded me from New York forty dollars in a registered letter to reimburse me for the amount which I had advanced on his account. I kept the money in my possession three or four days. One afternoon, between three and four o'clock, Kerr came to me when I was on duty at the east door of the House of Representatives, and calling me to the steps leading near the doorway, said: "Harney, I will take that money now." I gave him the money, which he put into his pocket, and remarked he was going to the War Department to make the appointment.

Witness testified that he went three times to see Kerr, and Green accompanied him once. He thought he introduced Green to Kerr in the hall of the House. The arrangement was made within ten days. Kerr never to the knowledge of witness spoke to Green about money matters.

Question—When did you first disclose the circumstances affecting the subject of investigation? Answer—It was in the Appraiser's office, and to Wm. A. Darling, one of the most honest of men. [Laughter.] Yes, he was honest, for he never sold an appointment, and never took a cent of money for what he had done. I made an allusion to the Democrats at Washington who were engaged in the business of investigations, saying they were attacking Republicans when

The Democrats Themselves Were More Guilty

than they were. About two months ago Moore called on me in the Appraiser's office and showed me a copy of an anonymous letter written to Kerr. I told Moore I knew nothing of it directly or indirectly. I further said I knew Speaker Kerr to be a fine gentleman. Moore said that Kerr would have a committee to investigate the matter, and the sooner the better. I did not want to come before the committee, but I did so because the newspapers slandered me, and said I was hiding away, and was bought up.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Elliott, Kerr's counsel, Harney admitted that this was the first and only time he approached Kerr on such a business or any other business.

Question—What relation existed between you and W. A. Darling? Answer—Honesty and friendship. [Laughter.]

Q.—How long has the friendship lasted? A.—Twenty-five years. [Laughter.]

Q.—And the honesty. A.—Always. [Laughter.]

He was asked why he believed that Kerr would want money, and replied because he had no claim upon Kerr. He had

Never Told the Story Fully Before,

although he had made allusion to it, because there was always much mystery about the manner in which he had got Green's appointment.

Mr. Elliott, after further proceedings, said he wished to read over testimony, both in chief and cross-examinations, before going further.

Mr. Clymer said witness would be recalled.

On cross-examination Mr. Dunford interrogated witness, who said his first interview with Green took place in Washington. Green authorized him to say he would pay money for an appointment, as he had tried, but could not obtain the place in any other way. The anonymous letter addressed to Kerr mentioned a charge that witness had paid money to Kerr. Several parties, newspaper men included, pursued him, but he declined to talk about the matter to them.

Question by Representative Clymer—You never said that District Attorney Bliss and Darling crowded you, and that there was great pressure to induce you to make a statement?

Witness denied that he said so.

Q.—Did you not say that rather than make the statement you would resign the place you had in the Appraiser's office? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was not the pressure intended to make you give a statement clear out of the office? A.—I didn't care for the $1,800 salary, as I can obtain employment outside.

Q.—Did you not make your first statement rather as a threat to ingratiate yourself in the favor of your employer? A.—There was no occasion for that.

Speaker Kerr's Story.

The examination for to-day being at an end Speaker Kerr remarked he did not want to retire without saying a few words, and asked to be sworn. This having been done, he said: I only want to remark to-day that I deny every material statement made by this witness affecting my personal honor and official integrity. That is all. If I were in sufficient health I would make a statement of the circumstances which led to this investigation in connection with the anonymous letter I received, but I do not feel able to do so to-day. I will further say that I never knew this witness in my life, but I do not say or wish to be understood as saying that he did not introduce Green to me. I do not know six doorkeepers about this House now, though they are supposed to be my political friends. I never consciously exchanged one minute's conversation between Heaven and earth with that person. I never knew him, and he was never at my room, as he has stated, and of course I never received any money from him nor from any one else.

War Department Records.

Mr. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department, produced papers relative to Augustus P. Green. The first was a descriptive list, dated June 12, 1866, and signed by Kerr, recommending Green to be appointed Second Lieutenant in the army, and certifying that Green was personally known to him as a person of good character, and that he believed Green was mentally, morally and physically qualified to perform the duties of Lieutenant in the army. The next paper produced was also dated June 12, 1866, and was from Nelson Taylor, addressed to the War Department, asking the return of papers he had filed in behalf of Green. These papers were returned and afterward given by Green to Kerr. The third paper was one filed with the President by Hon. Myer Strouse, requesting the appointment of Green. The fourth paper was addressed to the Secretary of War by Kerr, dated July 31, 1866, as follows:

"Will you have the kindness to send the commission of Augustus P. Green to his address at Madison avenue, New York City. He was nominated by me."

The fifth was as follows:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
"WASHINGTON APRIL 18, 1876.
"*Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General,*

"MY DEAR SIR—May I trouble you to inform me whether there is now in the army a man named Augustus P. Green, of the rank of First Lieutenant, or any higher rank, and if such person is not in the army, whether he was in the last four or five years, and how he got out. Your attention will greatly oblige me.

"I have the honor to be, very truly yours,
"M. C. KERR."

To this the Adjutant General replied that "Augustus P. Green was a First Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, and was dismissed the service by sentence of a court martial on March 28, 1873. He was appointed in the regular army July 20, 1866. He had previously served as an officer of volunteers."

Adjourned till Wednesday.

Green's Testimony.

The testimony of A. P. Green, in the above case, taken in secret session on Saturday, was given to the press to-day. It is lengthy, and the same story in detail which has been published. He testified that he never had any understanding with Kerr that he was to pay for the appointment, nor did he say anything to Kerr about his arrangement with Harney. Witness further said that previous to his introduction to Kerr, Harney had spoken of other Congressmen, through whom he hoped to get witness an appointment, and had introduced him to one whose name he had forgotten, but nothing came of it. He had no association or acquaintanceship in Kerr's district or in Indiana that aided him with reference to the appointment. Witness stated that he was not examined by any board. Kerr's recommendation procured him the appointment without additional influence.

Witness being asked by Mr. Robbins how it was he left the army, he replied that he was dismissed, having made an unfortunate step, and been gobbled up like a mealworm by a mocking bird when it is hungry. Other men had done the same thing without being court-martialed.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Clymer, witness stated that Kerr examined him very carefully as to his recommendation and general capacity. Witness, three years after his appointment, stopped at New Albany to pay his respects to Kerr, which he would not have done if he had believed that Kerr received the money which he (witness) paid to Aarney. He did not then believe and does not now believe that Kerr received this money.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1876.

SENATE.

The Impeachment Case.

At ten-to-day the Senate met and immediately resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment with closed doors, and this evening, by a vote of 37 nays to 29 yeas, rejected a resolution of Mr. Paddock that W. W. Belknap, having ceased to be a civil officer of the United States by reason of his resignation before the proceedings in impeachment were commenced against him by the House of Representatives, the Senate cannot take jurisdiction in this case.

It was then decided by the same vote that Belknap is amenable to trial by impeachment, notwithstanding his resignation, and it was ordered that the respondent and managers on the part of the House of Representatives appear on Thursday next, at one o'clock, to hear the judgment of the Senate.

When the Senate went into secret session this morning,

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) submitted a resolution declaring that the power of impeachment did not extend to one who had been a United States civil officer, and who had ceased to be such officer before the finding of articles of impeachment.

Mr. MORRILL moved to amend and declare that the demurrer of Mr. Belknap was not sufficient, and was overruled, and that the accused be cited at once to trial.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY offered another resolution as an amendment, that Belknap was not amenable to impeachment, he having resigned his office before being impeached.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that Mr. Morton's resolution and the subsequent amendments be laid on the table. Carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Burnside, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton, Hitchcock, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Mitchell, Morrill (Vt.), Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte, Withers and Wright—36.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Morrill (Me.), Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West and Windom—30.

Mr. THURMAN offered a series of three resolutions, that Belknap is amenable to trial by impeachment, notwithstaneing his resignation; that the House be notified at an early day of this opinion of the Senate, and the managers and respondent be required to attend at that time, when the judgment of the Senate on the question of jurisdiction would be pronounced; that Belknap's demurrer against the Senate's jurisdiction would be overruled, and that Belknap be cited for trial.

Mr. CONKLING demanded a separate vote on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Thurman.

Mr. PADDOCK offered a resolution that Belknap, having ceased to be an officer of the United States before the impeachment proceedings began, the Senate cannot take jurisdiction.

HOUSE.

The Tariff Question.

Mr. ADAMS presented a preamble and resolution on the tariff, which was supplemented by the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House legislation affecting the tariff is at this time inexpedient.

The previous question having been ordered, Mr. MORRISON moved to reconsider that vote, and it was reconsidered—yeas 119, nays 95.

Mr. MORRISON then rose to a discussion of the resolution, and the resolution thus giving rise to debate, it went over under the rules until Monday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to devote the proceeds of the sale of public lands for educational purposes.

Mr. ARELL addressed the House in regard to the system of internal revenue taxation.

Mr. KELLEY spoke in opposition to the tariff bill.

Mr. CHITTENDEN said the pending tariff bill had many good features, but things that were most needed in it were most conspicuous by their absence.

The tariff question was discussed at some length, when the House adjourned till Wednesday.

AND YET ONE MORE.

A Fresh Onslaught on Mr. Blaine.

BOSTON, May 29.—The *Herald* will publish to-morrow an interview with a prominent lawyer of this city, name not given, who acted as attorney of the creditors of Warren Fisher, Jr., contractor for building the Fort Smith & Little Rock Railroad, in their investigation to discover what became of $1,060,000 bonds and securities said to have been given to Fisher. The attorney says Fisher testified that he paid to Hon. J. G. Blaine $130,000 for no consideration whatever. He discredits the testimony of Col. Scott before the committee in reference to the price paid for Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds in 1870, which, he says, were selling at 50, whereas Scott stated he paid 80 as an investment. The attorney also states that Blaine had intimate relations with Caldwell and Fisher.

The *Herald* adds editorially: The Blaine committee have been looking in anticipation of what they might be prompted to do. Somebody in Washington sent several telegrams to Mr. Fisher, requesting him to get out of the way, which he was preparing to do on Saturday when United States Marshal waited upon him with a subpœna, which he had to obey.

The Hawaiian Treaty Story.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Ways and Means Committee was begun the investigation concerning the statement in a dispatch to newspapers that three hundred thousand dollars had been paid to secure the passage of the Hawaiian treaty. Sam Ward and current rumor were given as authority by correspondents, and Sam has been summoned.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Affairs in China.

HONGKONG, May 1.—The Gingal and bow and arrow troops of the Fuchien province are to be disbanded, and foreign armed soldiers substituted. Fifteen cities are reported in open rebellion in the province.

The Chinese Government has yielded to two of the three demands of the German Minister, and inflicted punishment by executing the pirates, degrading the Mandarins in the vicinity of the place where the seizure and murders occurred, and burning down two villages where the plundered cargo was concealed. The third demand of the German Envoy relates only to indemnity, and will probably be settled without a difficulty.

The Tea Business in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, May 1.—The tea business for the season opened with unusual activity. While prices in America are much lower than last year, prices are given here by competing purchasers as higher.

The Emma Mine Scandal.

LONDON, May 29.—In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to a question whether the Government intended to ask the law officers of the Crown for an opinion regarding the propriety of instituting criminal proceedings against certain British subjects implicated in the Emma Mine matter, Disraeli said the proceedings of the American House of Representatives in the case were not yet before him in such an authoritative manner as to justify him in taking the grave steps desired.

Callon, the questioner, then gave notice that he would at an early date move for a committee to investigate the Emma Mine, Lisbon tramways and other kindred undertakings.

A New Peace Proposition.

PARIS, May 29.—Persons here maintain that if the united powers asked Turkey to cede Herzegovina to Montenegro, and Bosnia to Servia, charging the new principalities their quota of the Turkish debt and settling the internal condition of these provinces in a manner meeting general confidence, Turkey would not hesitate to agree.

England's War Preparations.

LONDON, May 29.—On Thursday and Friday last Admiral Seymour, Controller of the Navy, and Barnes, Surveyor of Dock Yards, made an elaborate investigation of the work in hand at the Portsmouth yard, with the view of ascertaining the time and money required to prepare for sea the various ships now building there, including the iron turret Thunderer and Inflexible, and the steamer Reserve. This visit considerably strengthens the impression prevailing at Portsmouth that the Government purposes making a bold position respecting the Eastern question.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Experience of a Returned Miner—A Damper to the Ardor of Prospective Gold Hunters—The Indian Scalping Stories Not Half as Startling as the Facts—Every Party Attacked by Redskins—Very Little Gold Found—The City of Custer Attacked—A Pennsylvanian Killed.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 29.—The *Tribune* this afternoon publishes the following facts from Israel Hawes, just arrived this noon from the Black Hills. He corroborates the statement in the main in regard to the Indian scalping stories, and adds that they are not half as startling as the facts. He helped bury persons killed by the Indians every day. The bodies of those murdered are always found with six bullet holes and six knife stabs in them, besides the loss of the scalp, which they take off by cutting around the back of the shape of the letter "V" from the back of the head down to the eyes, which presents a heart-sickening sight. He has had narrow escapes. Every party he found out and were attacked by the red skins, but they were such poor shots that no harm was done. The Indians are as thick as flies around a molasses keg. Every party that attempts to leave or enter the Hills are attacked and more or less fall victims to the devils in human shape. One party of eight men got their sluice going at noon, and worked till sun down, and their total earnings were fifteen cents. There were sixty-three men in his party that went into the Hills. Seven men will never return, and four men were lost coming out. None of his party returned with enough to pay their expenses. The cities that were the glory of the Hills on the start are as dull as though they never existed. The best claims are along Rapid Creek and Dead Wood. The last claims were taken previous to January. There are two paying claims on Rapid Creek. One of these turns four dollars and a half each day per man, and the other about three dollars per man. Claims were sold in Dead Wood previous to January for $4,500.

OMAHA, May 29.—A citizen of this place just arrived from Custer City, says on the night of the 19th that place was attacked, by Indians, who burned the ammunition house in the center of the city, which, in blowing up, destroyed several of his party, numbering ninety-six. He left at daylight the next morning. He cannot give the particulars. He buried John Schenck, of Yankton, who had been shot, eight miles from Buffalo Gap, on the north side of the Platte.

Between Red Cloud and Sidney he found the body of T. P. Harman, of Carlisle, Pa., who had $7,500 in checks and twenty-one dollars in greenbacks with him. The Indians left these, but stripped him of everything else, and run off his stock. They took the body to Sidney, and from thence forwarded it home. The money was placed in the hands of Mr. Moore, a citizen of Sidney.

On the 17th the Indians attacked a miner's cabin at midnight at Round Top, between Custer and Dead wood, and surprised and killed all the occupants. They literally hacked them to pieces. There are about 4,000 people in Custer, and 1,200 houses. Nothing can be done on account of the Indians. If a man goes a mile from campalone he loses his scalp.

A CONFLAGRATION.

A Part of Mt. Pleasant in Ashes—Loss Over $20,000—A Number of Families Homeless.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MT. PLEASANT, PA., May 29, 1876.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock a fire broke out in the residence of J. D. McCaleb, on West Main street, originating from a defective flue. A brisk wind was blowing at the time from southwest to northeast, and the flames spread rapidly. In a very short time the residence of Mr. McCaleb was in ashes, and the fire was soon communicated to the buildings on the opposite side of the street. Our citizens turned out and did everything that was in their power to stay the flames, but not until four o'clock did they succeed in getting the fire under control. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars, and is as follows as far as we are able to tell at this time: Residence of J. D. McCaleb, loss six thousand dollars; insured for three thousand; F. S. Marsh, loss four thousand dollars and insured for fifteen hundred; Geo. Knapp, two hundred; Mr. Shaw, one hundred and fifty; Mrs. Soliday, one hundred and fifty; B. Kemp, twelve thousand; Wm. Hitchman, two thousand five hundred; William Griffin, four thousand; Mrs. Stevens, one hundred; Geo. Cooper, five hundred; H. C. Ronemeyer, one thousand; John Cunningham, five hundred. Quite a number of our citizens are rendered homeless and suffer greatly from the loss sustained. A special train from Connellsville arrived here about four o'clock bearing about one hundred and fifty persons, but the fire at that time was under control.

C.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Sioux on the War Path—The Expedition Likely to Have Warm Work.

OMAHA, May 29.—Capt. Nickerson, aid de camp for Gen. Crook, telegraphs to-day from Fort Fetterman that all the young warriors have left Red Cloud, going North to join Sitting Bull, leaving their families to be protected at the agencies. Capt. Egan encountered over 600 of them going North. The indications are that he and others will have to contend against the whole war force of the Sioux. Crook's command left Fetterman this morning.

Vanderbilt's Earthly Career Almost Over.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1876.—Commodore Vanderbilt was seized with a sudden chill last evening, and his physicians remained with him during the night, which he passed in a very restless manner. This morning the Commodore was very low.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day took up the report and resolutions of the Committees on Home Missions and Sustentation. The first and second resolutions in regard to the sustentation scheme were adopted, also the proposed rules for the guidance of the Home Mission Board. A motion to adopt the report as a whole having been made, it was alleged that part of the resolutions had been misunderstood by some members. It was then moved to recommit the report, and after an animated debate the motion was carried.

The report of the Committee on Synodical Records, so far as made, recommended approval of the records, though the writing and spelling of the records of the Synod of Cincinnati were spoken of as open to criticism. All the reports were adopted.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence was read by Dr. Prime, who said the Northern and Southern Churches were about to be united. Our overture made on Friday last to the Southern Assembly has been met in a spirit becoming gentlemen and Christians. [Loud applause.]

A resolution passed by the Southern Assembly in Savannah was read, and was received with applause.

The doctor then said: That question was now settled. The days of separation, sorrow and division are past, and fraternal relations again established.

Dr. Prime then read the Southern resolution, or one modeled on it, and said the committee recommended that some resolution declarative of the spirit in which this action was taken be adopted, to show a disposition on our part of removing all seeming hindrance to a friendly feeling. The Assembly explicitly declares that while condemning certain acts and deliverances of the Southern General Assembly, no acts or deliverances of the Northern General Assembly or of the historical bodies of which the present General Assembly is the successor are to be construed or admitted as impugning in any way the Christian character of the Southern General Assembly.

The resolutions were received with loud applause.

Judge Strong then moved the adoption of the resolution, which was adopted by a standing vote and amid great applause.

The report of the Committee on Missions was adopted, and the Assembly took a recess.

After the recess the Assembly heard an address from Mrs. Hill, of the Society of Friends.

The report of the Ministerial Relief Fund was submitted, showing a reduction of 25 per cent. in the amount given out. The deficiency in the past year was only seven hundred dollars. The receipts of funds for current use during last year exceeded those of the previous year $734. The amount received for current use received from 2,100 churches and other sources was $78,055, the whole of which has been expended.

Rev. Dr. Adair, who presented the report, presented a paper placed in his hands by a special committee appointed at the last Assembly, recommending that the Relief Committee be constituted a board, that this board be composed of twelve members, with a secretary, and treasurer, *ex officio* members. He said $100,000 was needed during the current year. The report and recommendations were accepted and the Committee on Theological Seminaries then made a report, showing that during the past year they had enjoyed very great success. Several of the German seminaries had increased their facilities. Dr. Adair specially called attention to the Lincoln University and Biddle Seminary as institutions for the education of colored men for the ministry.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of Union Theological Seminary, in speaking on the report, complained that too many young men who were sent to seminaries were not adapted for the ministry. He believed that, so far as possible, these institutions should be made self-supporting.

Dr. Boardman moved that the trustees and professors be recommended to pay especial attention to the piety of students. This was lost.

The report of the committee was then adopted and the business session adjourned. A Centennial praise meeting was then held.

The M. E. General Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—The majority and minority reports of the Committee on the State of the Church was taken up, and the question of "Mixed Conference" was discussed. The majority report was adopted with amendments. As amended it provides that whenever it shall be requested by a majority of the white and colored members of any conference a separate conference shall be held, and the Bishop of the district is authorized to carry such request into effect.

Report No. 6, on Book Concern, was considered and adopted. It provides that all newspapers now published by authority of this General Conference be continued, that the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* be published by the New York Book Agents, under the control of the Book Committee, that the *Pacific Christian Advocate* be paid $2,500 by the New York Agents to relieve it of its present necessities, $500 per annum for the continuance of the paper during the next quadrennium, and in case it cannot be sustained with said amounts, that it be discontinued; that $2,000 per annum be paid by the Western Book Agents to the *Methodist Advocate* at Atlanta, and should such a sum be insufficient to maintain it, that it be discontinued.

Report No. 8, of the Committee on Book Concern, was considered, amended and adopted. Under this report the matter of establishing a Book Depository at New Orleans was referred to the New York Book Agents, with directions to make such arrangements for the sale of books in New Orleans as they may deem advisable. The New York agents are also instructed to publish a weekly Sunday school and Missionary paper, under the management of the Sunday School Department and Missionary Societies, and $10,000 from the Missionary Society is appropriated for its support. The *Sunday School Journal* shall be published monthly, as at present, and the *Normal Class* and *Missionary Advocate* be discontinued.

Report No. 1, from the Committee on Lay Delegation, was taken up. Dr. Buckley, of New York, East, proposed a substitute for the report, to the effect that the Board of Bishops be authorized to appoint a commission of five ministers and five laymen to consider the matter of lay representation in annual conferences, and to report a plan to the next General Conference. Adopted—189 to 63.

Report No. 13, from the Committee on Missions, recommending that the General Committee on Missions and General Committee on Church Extension, which meet annually in New York and Philadelphia, shall consist of the same persons, to be appointed from the several conference districts, and that the expenses of said committees should be equitably divided and paid from the Missionary Fund and Church Extension Fund, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on the American Bible Society was taken up. The receipts for the last four years have been $459,370 less than the preceding four, which is partly owing to the financial depression and partly to irresponsibility of auxiliary societies. The report was amended by endorsing the manner and work of the American Bible Society, and recommending that subscriptions in its aid be taken up. Adopted as amended.

The report of the Committee on Temperance, opposing the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, and in favor of legal prohibition, and advising all members of the Church to abstain from the use of tobacco as injurious to both soul and body, was adopted. The report also recommends conferences not to pass candidates for the ministry who use tobacco.

Adjourned.

FAILURES AT LOUISVILLE.

A Heavy day in Business Circles—A Quartette of Solid Firms go Down—Over a Million Dollars Involved.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—To-day Anderson, Hamilton & Co., pork packers, Hamilton Bros., pork packers, Swarengin & Biggs, whisky dealers, and Krouth, Ferguson & Co., pork packers, failed to-day. The first three operated together in a measure. The embarrassment of Swarengin & Biggs were caused by indorsing for Hamiltons. Krouth, Ferguson & Co. dealt in hogs and pork, and by the recent decline in prices they lost heavily. To-day they made an assignment in favor of John Ferguson, Jr. Their assets, it is thought, will cover their liabilities, which reach $200,000. The papers of assignment state that $25,000 worth of meats, &c., in Chicago, in John M. Ferguson's name, do not belong to the firm. Anderson, Hamilton & Co. say their embarrassed condition has been caused by the late sudden depression in pork prices, which amounts to 50 per cent. A rise in prices would enable this firm to crawl out of the present trouble. Their liabilities are not known. They have $200,000 worth of hog products on hand. Hamilton Bros. have been affected in the same way. Liabilities not known. Stock on hand valued at $3,000,000. Rumor has it that the liabilities of Hamilton, Anderson & Co. and Hamilton Bros. are a million dollars. The firms were among the best and oldest in Kentucky. Swarengin & Biggs decline to furnish any statement at present.

Failure at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The extensive grocery house of Jackson, Pfaults & Douglass suspended this afternoon. The liabilities are said to be $400,000. Assets unknown

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Stevenson & Eicher, bankrupts, Westmoreland county. Register's report on petition of the First National bank of Mt. Pleasant for ascertainment and liquidation of liens presented and confirmed nisi.

Jas. Morrison, bankrupt, Lumber county. The sale of certain accounts and judgments was ordered.

Thomas A. Raymond, bankrupt, Erie county. Assignee's return to the order for the sale of certain real estate was presented and confirmed nisi.

Rufus K. Ross, bankrupt, Erie county. Petition of the assignee for leave to pay bankrupt $300, claimed as exempt, out of the proceeds of the sale of certain real estate, was presented and referred to Register Woodruff.

A. A. Devore, bankrupt, Allegheny county. The sale of certain real estate discharged of liens was ordered.

I. Willard Grubbs, bankrupt, Allegheny. Thomas M. Wood presented a petition for a rule on assignee to show cause why he should not pay him (Wood) a certain sum of money for the care and protection of property of the estate, which was referred to Register Shafer.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The examination of certain witnesses before the register was ordered.

J. Emory Baker, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. The deed of assignment to Samuel Dickson was set aside.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Register's report, ascertaining and liquidating liens, was confirmed *nisi*.

Jacob O. Tinstman et al. vs. A. O. Tinstman, Fayette county. An injunction was granted against the First National Bank of Fayette county and others.

Wettach, Couch & Co., debtors, Allegheny county. The issue joined by the answer of John C. Couch to the petition for adjudication was ordered for trial at the October term in this city.

Duncan Keith, bankrupt, Armstrong county. The register's report of the petition of J. W. Redpath for payment of money on a certain judgment was presented and confirmed nisi.

Charles A. Boone, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The specifications of objection to bankrupt's discharge filed by James Tubbs, a creditor, were ordered for trial at the June term.

John Fluker, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Like specifications filed and like action taken.

Andrew D. Miller, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The hearing on the rule on debtor to show cause why he should not pay certain money to the Bank of America was adjourned to the 31st inst.

George Noble, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. A hearing was set for the 9th prox., to ascertain if the composition resolution was passed according to law.

William Fahy, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Like order made and hearing fixed for the 7th prox.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

In the matter of the appeal of Abel Gersh et al., in the suit of D. C. Oyster, assignee of the Toby Creek and Philadelphia Coal and Oil Company, vs. Abel Gersh et al., Judge McKennan delivered his decision, reversing the decree of the lower Court.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.)

The argument list was taken up in this Court yesterday, when the following business was disposed of:

Jennie E. McFadden vs. Samuel Chamberlain. New trial refused.

Watt, Lang & Co. vs. Wm. Beeson et al. Motion for a new trial argued.

Evan E. Jones vs. Thomas H Devereaux. Continued.

Columbia Insurance Company vs. James Miles. New trial refused.

Bank of Commerce vs. C. Kuntz & Neal. Motion for a new trial argued.

Glaze vs. Baldwin. New trial granted unless the plaintiff will agree to reduce the verdict to the sum of fifty dollars.

Chamber, Vandergift & Co. vs. D. F. Patterson et al.

Aldine Co. vs. J. R. Foster et al. Continued.

Elkin vs. Meyer. Continued.

Rankin vs Sanderson. Motion for new trial dismissed.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

Logan vs. Arthur, owner, &c. Juror withdrawn and compulsory non suit entered with leave to move the Court in banc to have it taken off. Motion to take off the non suit.

Andrew D. Miller vs. Jno. H. Litz, previously reported, verdict for defendant.

Huggins vs. Swords, juror withdrawn and judgment of non suit entered.

Geo. McIntire vs. The City of Pittsburgh; action for damages against the city for injuries sustained by being thrown over the embankment of Grandview avenue. On trial.

Gazzam, trustee, for use of E. White vs. John Donovan. Judgment confirmed for $573 04 in favor of plaintiff.

Jordan vs. Nichols. Plaintiff took a non suit.

Trial List for Wednesday.

Wilhelm vs Weisbrod et al.
Shriver et al. vs. Blair.
Goff et al. vs. P. V. & C. R. R. Co.
Traum vs. Bernel et al.
Ayers & Co. vs. Siebert, et ux.
Lemon vs. Levy et al.
Martin vs. Verner.
Schmidt et ux. vs. Scherer et ux.
McKirdy & McGinness vs. Balentine et ux.
Woodman vs. Blair et al.
Greenlee vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Scheffner vs. Same.
Bakewell, Pearce & Co. vs. Cousin, administrator.
Drake, owner, vs. Furlong.
Zumpft vs. Albon, Clark & Co.

Court Brevities.

THE Criminal Court was in Session a short time yesterday, but no business of general interest was transacted.

JAS. EGAN yesterday commenced proceedings, in Common Pleas Court No. 2, against Stephen Fitzgerald to recover damages for an alleged false arrest. A capias was issued.

A FURTHER hearing in the matter of Henry M. Long, executor of the estate of John Ross, deceased, was held yesterday. The testimony offered was not of general public interest.

PROCEEDINGS were yesterday instituted, in Common Pleas Court No. 1, against Jas. F. Ryan, of McKeesport, Sheriff Fife and some of his deputies, by Wm. Connell, to recover damages for ejecting him from a house in McKeesport.

AFFIDAVITS of defense were yesterday filed in the cases of the city against the owners of property on Brownsville avenue. The city has filed liens in about one hundred and fifty cases, and the property owners have determined not to pay the assessments if they can avoid it. Messrs. Thos. M. Marshall, J. H. Bailey, W. C. Moreland, and several other attorneys have been employed and the payment will be resisted until every effort to evade it has failed.

DECORATION DAY.

How it will be Observed—Additional Particulars.

To-day will be observed in the city by a suspension of business in the county offices, the closing of banks, &c. The postoffice will be open only until 10 o'clock, and the carriers will make but one delivery. The U. S. Courts and offices will be closed.

The programme of exercises, both in this city and Allegheny, has already been published. In addition, however, the following particulars have been obtained in regard to the proceedings in this city:

Post 3, G. A. R., will meet at 12:30 sharp, at the Grand Army Hall, on Fourth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, and proceed thence by the street cars to Allegheny cemetery, meeting Post 117, from the East End, at Grant and Hay streets, corner; thence proceed, headed by St. Cecilia Band, to the "flats," where the programme, as before published, will be carried out.

Turnverein Germania of the G. A. R. will attend in the prescribed uniform, viz., blue sack coat, blue pants, white vest, white gloves, and fatigue cap. Those who have not the full uniform are expected to conform as nearly as possible to the prescribed dress. Caps can be obtained in the forenoon at Neeper's, on Fifth avenue. The Sixty-first Regiment organization, and all other old soldiers are invited to participate.

In Allegheny Post 88, G. A. R., will meet at seven o'clock, A. M., at Diamond Hall, and proceed to the cemeteries.

On the South Side appropriate ceremonies will take place, the programme of which was published a day or two since.

Hutchinson's battery will go to Sewickley to help commemorate the day by the inauguration of a new hose company. A base ball match and numerous pic-nics will also take place.

Mrs. Bair's New Location.

A removal which must prove beneficial to the lovers of good living is that of Mrs. S. S. Bair, who has removed her dining rooms to No. 108 Fourth avenue, where she will continue to dispense the good things of this life in abundant excellence. Her house has ever enjoyed the reputation of being first-class in every appointment, and this removal, instead of detracting from its worth, will greatly enhance it in the estimation of epicures and those who are so fortunate as to be able to regale on her viands and rich repasts. The preparation of edibles at these dining rooms is entirely free from any alloy of dyspepsia, as is too often the case in respect to hotel cookery, and yet they are served in a toothsome and delicious style. Its best recommendation is that most bank officers and business men within a convenient distance partake of good cheer at 108 Fourth avenue.

BREVITIES.

....There were eleven deaths in Allegheny city last week.

....The postoffice will be closed at ten o'clock this morning. Carriers will make but one trip.

....Bakewell, Pears & Co., glass manufacturers on the South Side, are running only one furnace.

....Wm. Beach, the horse thief, whose doings were published in yesterday's GAZETTE, was yesterday sent up for trial by the Mayor.

....David Morgan, of the Soho boat club, challenges Al. Hopkins, of the Clipper club, to row him a three mile single scull race for $100 a side.

....On Saturday evening the parties arreated for implication in the Wellsville robbery, were discharged by the Mayor of that place, the evidence not being sufficient to hold them.

....The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils last evening agreed to favorably report an ordinance for the opening of a fifty foot street from Allegheny avenue to Fulton street.

....Joseph Bauers and Charles Winkler, the boys arrested for stealing gas pipes and fixtures from unoccupied houses in Alleghany, were each held in $500 bail yesterday for trial at court.

....A

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum.....$8 00
By Mail, for six months.....4 00
By Mail, for three months.....2 00
By Mail, for one month.....75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers.....$1 75
Clubs of Five.....1 50
Clubs of Ten.....1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

COL. BROADHEAD, of Missouri, is the latest Presidential aspirant spoken of as an opponent of little SAMMY, at St. Louis.

IT is now Speaker KERR'S time to step down and out. The straightforward testimony of Mr. HARNEY yesterday will put the Speaker on the retired list. So it goes.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT has suffered another relapse. It looks as if the venerable Commodore was engaged in a struggle with his last enemy this time, and that defeat was near at hand for him.

THERE is danger of another lockout among our milliners. We sincerely hope that the manufacturers and the men may come to some amicable conclusion, and that the mills can be kept running. Business is not so brisk anywhere, that either party can afford to cease operations.

THE Chicago politicians have their hands full this warm weather with a local fight over the city offices. They have succeeded in getting a new Mayor and a Comptroller "confirmed" by the city councils, but the old officers still claim the places, and between the two, municipal affairs in Chicago are in a pretty mix.

THE probability is that Mr. Cameron will not accept the War portfolio. He would have accepted it two years ago, but does not think a term of nine months would justify him going into the Cabinet at this time. We hope he will accept as we have no doubt he would fill the office honorably to himself and to Pennsylvania.

THE arrangements for the grand celebration on the "Fourth" in our community are progressing finely, and are being pushed with a degree of energy and judicious tact which augurs well for the entire success of the demonstration. From present appearances, it seems altogether probable that the day will be one which, as Judge KIRKPATRICK felicitously said, will be worthy to be "marked with a white stone" in our local historical annals.

SO THE Democratic idol has fallen! That little charge against Speaker KERR seems to be not such a small joke after all. HARNEY rather took the wind out of the Speaker in response to the latter's request that all the truth might be told, when he promptly testified that Mr. KERR had received the money personally and put it into his pocketbook in his (HARNEY'S) presence. It was a short cut home. The Speaker is clearly entitled to the floor.

IT IS a somewhat significant fact that the journals which have been figuring upon the Cincinnati Convention all accord BLAINE from 250 to 260 votes on the first ballot. Even his bitterest opponents concede this lead to him. It is well to bear this fact in mind amid all the blathering which is done to show that he cannot be nominated. Votes will tell in the Convention, and the man who goes in with such a backing, has a pretty fair field before him at all events.

THE meetings last night, called to consider the Centennial in its relation to the Sunday question were largely attended. The results will be found in our local news columns. From the reports it will be seen that the meetings were full of earnestness, and that the question was handled ably and with convincing logic. The speeches were clear-ringing, eloquent and pertinent, and the resolutions adopted were definite and to the point. If the people all over the land who love the American Sabbath thus speak out, the Centennial Commissioners when they meet in July will find that they are properly upheld, and there will be no back action.

THE JUBILEE of the school children in the Allegheny Parks, yesterday, was a delightful success. The skies were bright, the parks green and inviting, and nature wore her rosiest smile. The little folks who participated were numbered by legions, and yet, notwithstanding the crowd, nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion. The jubilee seemed to be as much enjoyed by the onlookers of riper years as it was by the juveniles, whose merry laughter made the air vocal with a melody sweeter than the music of the bands, and whose bright eyes and pretty faces formed a picture surpassing in loveliness even all other beautiful surroundings.

AMID all the confusion and perplexity in relation to subordinate questions of policy, the fact stands out, clear from all entanglements that the next political battle is not to be fought on such questions as the tariff or finance, however important they may be in their places. The real issue is whether this country shall be intrusted to the Government of the men who tried to destroy it, or of the men who saved it from destruction. It is an issue forced on us by the inexorable logic of events. No human wishes nor human efforts can prevent it; in the November election the ex-rebels and those who favor the ex-rebels are going to vote one ticket, and those who oppose the ex-rebels in politics, as they opposed the rebels in war, are going to vote the other ticket. This is not a bloody shirt cry nor the cry of reform. It is a plain question for the voter to decide, leaving other matters to be adjusted in their proper time.

AS SPECIMENS of political literature, some of the platforms of the Democracy of several of the States stand among the richest examples of how verbiage can be employed to round out "declarations of principles" when there are no definite principles involved whatever. For instance, in several hard-money Democratic platforms we find the statement that gold and silver are the true basis for a currency, and that "specie payment should be renewed at the earliest time at which it can be done without detriment to the commercial and industrial interests of the people." That reads sonorously, but when analyzed, its exact meaning is not so clear. The great question is still left unsettled—when can specie payments be resumed without detriment to the interests of the country? Further along, however, these hard money platforms, as a general rule, demand "the immediate and unconditional repeal by Congress of the act of January 14, 1875, commonly known as the Resumption act." That is to say, these model Democrats, who profess to believe in hard money, call upon their party in Congress to abrogate the only enactment which pledges the country to early resumption. A party that does nothing but shout about specie payments, and will neither legislate to provide for it, nor allow existing legislation to that end fair play, is not entitled to much credit for sincerity.

THE Independents, under the leadership of CARL SCHURZ, were very careful to say that they did not want to dictate arbitrarily to the Cincinnati Convention, but their actions show just the reverse feeling. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, which is one of the head-lights of the movement, in a lengthy editorial yesterday, set forth in substance that nobody but BRISTOW would suit them, and that it was either BRISTOW or fight. The position of the Independents is thus stated: "This element will not be represented in the National Conventions by delegates, but it is a potency that politicians with solid sense would recognize. Of course, it cannot bolt, for it will be inside a Convention, but it can make war after the nominations are made, not merely without inconsistency, but with the sincere and straightforward purpose of vindicating and avenging itself." If that is not a pretty definite way of settling down to rule or ruin, we do not rightly understand the meaning of words. It is hardly likely that the Republican party will be dictated to in such border ruffian style, and it is altogether probable the convention without a fear of these "Independents," will select as a standard bearer a man best fitted to represent the party and not a clique, who in advance say they will fight if their man is not chosen.

ELSEWHERE the opinion is expressed that an European war over the Eastern question is hardly one of the probabilities of the near future. Nevertheless it is interesting, perhaps, to speculate as to what the result of a conflict might be. A cotemporary, in a review of this war phase of the question, thus sketches what would probably be the result. "It is already intimated that the three Powers are to meet again at Ems very shortly. In case the result of that conference should be an armed interference, then the contest becomes in reality a war of races,—a struggle for existence between the Mohammedans and the Christians, with the sure result that the latter must be victorious. All the Sclavonic races north of the Balkans, incited by years of oppression and the cruelties growing out of religious fanaticism, will spring to arms. Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia, with their warlike mountaineers, will swell the little armies of Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Montenegro, and hurl themselves in irresistible masses upon the Turks. It will be a brief but decisive contest. The Turks can only occupy their present foothold north of the Balkans in the relations of serfs to the Christians. As they will never consent to this, they must be exterminated or else driven south of the Balkans, forced closer to Constantinople, and across the Dardanelles to their original Asiatic possessions, where they will speedily be absorbed among the Asiatic races. It is by no means an impossibility that the outcome of this Eastern difficulty, which is now a year old, will be the blotting out of Turkey from the map of Europe, and the blotting out of the Turks from the family of nations. And this would be a consummation in the interests of religion, civilization, and progress."

A GREAT CHURCH QUESTION.

To the general reader, unacquainted with the inside workings of the Methodist Episcopal Church government, the two days discussion of what is known as the Presiding Eldership question seems like a waste of forensic force; but the question is really one which is almost as absorbingly interesting to the members of that large denomination as was the Slavery question. It really touches the very secret springs of the Methodist Church government. As the case now stands, a Presiding Elder is a minister appointed by the Bishop, who has a sort of general oversight of a number of churches,—each of which however, has a regular minister. The elder makes quarterly visits, confers with the official members and the pastor of the church, is supposed to be a sort of umpire between the pastor and people, and at the close of the year, sits as a member of the Bishop's cabinet of advisers, and gives his opinion as to the kind of people, and the character of the minister, that would best suit the different churches under his supervision. In this way although the Bishop in point of law is the appointing power, the Presiding Elder comes in as a very important element in the make-up of the "appointments," as they are called—that is, the annual apportionment of the ministers among the different churches. His power is thus considerable. He himself is appointed by the Bishop, and generally holds over four years, that being considered the limit of the term of an Elder who gives satisfaction. From this understanding of his position, it will readily be seen that the preachers are directly interested in the appointment of any from among them to the Presiding Elder's office, and the interest taken in a prospective change in the method of selecting them is thus explained. The proposed change, in brief, was that the preachers of each Annual Conference, should by election express their preferences of men, and that the Bishop should then appoint such to the office. As it is now the Bishop has full sway—his action is irrevocable. The proposed change was thought to be a sort of compromise, giving to the preachers an equal authority in the appointments.

The discussion of this matter has been going on in the church with especial vigor during the past year, and every prominent man in the church has taken a side. The general supposition seemed to be that some change must be made, but the vote on the question settled it the other way, and so the old system will remain in force.

It is perhaps fair to say that this result—the defeat of the proposed change—was brought about in a measure by a fear, among ministers and laity both, that any modification of the present rule would be indirectly a strike at the Episcopacy itself. At present the Bishops are elected for life, but several of the church papers and some of the leading men of the denomination have been debating whether it would not be wise to make the Bishops elective every four years—at the meeting of each General Conference. Many, perhaps, might have favored a change in the Presiding Eldership, but that they feared it would be used as the first step toward a modification of the Episcopal tenure of office. That does not seem to be palatable to the great Methodist Church. The Church, in its choice of chief officers, has always been singularly, and as the Methodists say Providentially successful in securing the very best element for the office. The roll of Bishops, both dead and living, embraces men of giant minds, singular purity of character, rare executive talent, and in some instances, a power of cultured eloquence unsurpassed in any age or clime. Bishops SIMPSON, and BASCOM, and ANDREWS, and THOMPSON, and JANES, and others of this and a former generation are among those who, in culture and eloquence, take rank among the brightest representatives of scholarship and oratory, whether on the bench, at the bar, in the forum or the pulpit. Hence Methodists, by all the traditions of the past, and by all the church pride which they take in the marvellous success wrought out under such leadership, are strongly bound to the Episcopacy, and look with eyes of sharpest jealousy upon any movement which seems to threaten any change in that direction. More than one bold editor, and not a few prominent leaders, have found this out when they have essayed to run a little tilt against the Episcopacy, and suddenly found themselves deprived of place and largely curtailed of power. Hence it is, as we have said, perhaps, but fair to say that while the ministers might have favored some change in the Presiding Eldership, the feeling—perhaps shadowyily defined, but there nevertheless—made them careful of their votes, and so the tide went against any change. The contest over this question at Baltimore has been looked to with interest by Methodists all over the country. It was really the great struggle of the Conference,—because before it came on, the general sentiments of the leading men were known, and this to a great extent shaped the elections of editors and other officers for the next quadrennium. The pith of it all is that the Methodist Episcopal Church, as expressed by the highest authority, is satisfied to let the machinery run on as it has been doing, and not to make at present any alterations in the mechanism.

THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

We do not share in the apprehensions felt in some quarters, that a general European war will be the outcome of the negotiations and diplomacy concerning the Eastern question. The leading nations interested in the settlement of this perplexing question may, and do, bluster much about it, but to those who have carefully noted the progress of events, from the inception of the trouble, it must be apparent that none of the nations seem prepared for war, and that after all none of them are, to any alarming extent, thirsting for a conflict of arms. The spirit with some of them may be willing, but they are wise enough to know that the flesh is weak. Take Austria for example. Her terrritory borders on that desolated or agitated by war. To her a successful war would lead to the possession of the country between Transylvania and the Black Sea, and open up new and much desired routes of trade between Austria and Asia. The prize would be worth contending for, but Austria is so situated internally that she hardly dare go to war to grasp even such a prize. Austria is a confederated State, with a national Imperial Parliament, wherein each race is represented. The rivalries between Germans and Hungarians, the jealousies between Magyars and Sclavonians, already shake the Empire to its foundations, and now, either to increase the Sclavonic representation by annexing a new province, or to offend the existing population by any neglect of their fellow-Sclavonians in European Turkey, is almost equally dangerous. The Austrian Cabinet are unquestionably in great perplexity what course to take. Still, everything in the internal condition of Austria pledges her to peace, and no measures can be approved by her which entail the possibility of a great war.

Russia occupies a somewhat similar position. She would, but she dare not. To Russia it is a matter of vital importance to drive the Turks from Europe, and to control the Black Sea and the Bosphorus; and even if she do not win the splendid prize of Constantinople, the control or nominal possession of the districts on the border of that sea and of the Adriatic, would be invaluable to her. The Russian Cabinet is undoubtedly compelled to some interference by the surging excitement of the Russian masses as well as by the great interests of the Empire. But, on the other hand, there are too many internal questions in Russia unsettled to make it safe for the Czar to plunge into a great war, and personally he is understood to be in favor of quietness and peace.

The other great power interested in this question is Germany, and all the preferences of this Imperial Government are for a peaceable solution of the question. The Empire is perhaps of all the Governments, the most clear from entanglements and the most impartial. It has nothing to fear from the territorial aggrandizement of either Austria or Russia. It could not object to any increase of power by Austria in the direction of the Lower Danube or the Adriatic, inasmuch as this would make it more probable that the German provinces would soon be absorbed in the Fatherland. Nor would it be any serious injury to Germany, if Russia obtained possession of the Principalities. The German Government consequently will likely, in the end, become arbiter of the dispute, and if so, it will, so far as can be seen now, be settled without an appeal to the sword.

In this calculation England has been left out for the reason that she has very definitely expressed her feeling. She will not mingle in the disturbance at all unless some of the others start the melee, and then she will only be dragged in when her own interests become imperiled. The nation of shopkeepers always counts the cost, and in this instance Brittannia like the Imperial powers evidently feels that war, while it might have collateral advantages, is rather too costly. The gain would hardly be equal to the expenditure, and peaceful arbitration is much preferable to the arbitrament of the sword.

STATE NEWS.

FOURTH OF JULY jubilees will be held in nearly all the towns of Pennsylvania.

PROPERTY to the value of $75,000 was destroyed by fire at Tamaqua on Friday.

TWO more Molly Maguire murderers were arrested at Schuylkill county, last week.

NOT less than ten burglaries were committed last week at various places in Westmoreland county.

THE Democrats of Cambria county have nominated Capt. John Downey and J. J. Thomas for assembly.

THE fifth annual saengerfest of the Shenango Saengerbund will be held at Greenville, June 7th and 8th.

ONE DAY last week the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company shipped twenty-eight hundred cars of coal, making in all a train of 7½ miles in length.

A SIXTY BARREL oil well has been struck on the Barnhart farm, near Greece city, Butler county, indicating that a belt of oil runs through the glades in that section.

THE citizens of Elizabeth, at a recent public meeting, protested against the opening of the Centennial Exposition on Sunday, and the sale of spirituous liquors on the ground.

CONTRACTS for grading and erecting the trestle work on the Parker & Karns City Railroad extension has been awarded. A gentleman named Wiser obtained the former contract, and Davidson, of Millerstown the latter.

WE understand that a company of Pittsburgh and Fayette county capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of a tract of land from Judge Crow, in Nicholson township, for the purpose of erecting a furnace thereon. This portion of our county has an abundance of ore, limestone an l coking coal.—*Brownsville Clipper*.

THE trial of seven Molly Maguires charged with the murder of policeman Yost, in Schuylkill county, has been stopped by the death of Levi Stein, one of the jurors. Mr. Stein took a severe cold by being caught in a shower, last week, while going to the Court House, and sitting for half a day in his damp clothes.

A PARROT belonging to Casper Frank, of Franklin, and aged forty-nine years, died recently. It was a remarkable parrot; it could talk very plainly, speaking both the German and English languages distinctly enough to be easily understood. Just previous to its death it gathered itself into a bunch and exclaimed, "O, my!" and tumbled over, dead.

HIRAM SMITH, postmaster at Carmichaels, Greene county, got mad at his cow the other day. He hit her on the head with a stone and killed her. Now he wants the local editor of the *Messenger* to kick him.

Old Browny's dead, that good old cow,
We ne'er shall see her more,
She used to give four quarts a day,
But now she'll give no more.

MR. ORLANDO LEE, of Amity township, Berks county, churned 2,440 pounds of butter from eleven cows, during the past year, besides using considerable milk and cream for other purposes. His cows are of native stock, but all good milkers, one of them produced 23 quarts of milk in one day at two milkings. Mr. Lee has made a contract for seven months to supply all the butter he can make at 42 cents per pound, to be sent to Limerick Station, on the Reading Railroad.

WAGES in Reading this spring are lower than they have been for years. Laborers receive from $1.00 to $1.25 a day; bricklayers $1.50; hod-carriers $1.20 to 1.25; painters $1.75; carpenters $1.75 to $1.80. At the Railroad workshops machinists, carpenters, boiler-makers, and all skilled workmen get from $1.50 to $2.25 per day; laborers $1.00 to $1.20 per day. Lumber, bricks, and all building materials, are correspondingly low. Marketing and rents, continue at the old rates, and city taxes are increased considerably.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

WESLEY JORDAN, on Cooper's creek, sheared eighty-two pounds of wool from ten Cotswold ewes. Mr. Jordan paid $100 for these sheep last Fall; they will each weigh from 175 to 180 pounds, gross. They have thirteen lambs.—*West Va. Journal*.

LIFE IN THE BLACK HILLS.

The Charms and Dangers that Surround the Gold Seeker.

Work in the Hills—Digging for the Stuff—Conflicting Stories—The Ferocity of the Indians.

CHICAGO May 25, 1876.

A Trip to the Black Hills.

A correspondent writing to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: A trip to the "Black Hills" is not without interest, pleasure, or danger. Camping out night after night, and taking one's turn at guard duty reminds one of the old war times, and the building of earthworks and digging of rifle pits, only helps the reminder.

The crafty Indian lurks along the road all the way from Cheyenne to Custar City, and even as far north as the miners dare go. In constant vigilance night and day, and in large parties well armed, lies the only hope of safety to travelers to or from the Black Hills. When one least expects them, then is the time and place to keep a good guard. A neglect of this rule has caused more than one grave by the roadside. Emboldened by successes, the Indians have even dared to run of stock, and kill a ranchman between Cheyene and Fort Laramie. Leaving Fort Laramine for Custer City, you are liable to attack at any moment from them, while all along the road is a constant succession of rifle pit and breastwork, with here and there a murdered man's grave. Nor are they even in Custer City. At the time I left nothing prevented the savages from roaming at their own sweet will all over the town. A man was shot by them just in the outskirts of the place while at work on his claim; and though mounted minute men soon followed the Indians, they failed to overtake them. I understand, however, that since I left there several breastworks of logs have been built on the roofs of several log houses in the place, and also two large strong log stockades, in which the people may take refuge in case of an attack. At the time of my leaving Custer City (May 10) the place was practically being abandoned. Out of the 600 houses not more than one-fourth were inhabited. Not much mining was being done on French Creek (near Custer), but there was a great rush for Deadwood and Whitewood Creeks, where there is no doubt gold in paying quantities in placer diggings, and I have reason to believe that extensive and paying quartz mines will ere long be opened. All the other mines are not being worked to any extent. Sand Creek, Iron Creek, Bar Creek, Spanish Creek, and Castle Creek, are all well spoken of and promise well. In fact, the best paying mines are to the north of Custer, and the farther north the miners have been the better the prospects. There is no doubt whatever

There Is Gold in the Black Hills,

and in paying quantities; but no lazy man can make it pay. Good, steady, energetic men are literally coining money, though as everywhere else, many fail. Gold-dust is every day brought into Custer to buy provisions, and this is the most convincing proof that there is gold there. I have seen pounds of it sent to the States, and still it continues to be brought in, and the miners propose to work their claims as long as provisions can be had and the Indians let them alone; but it is far from pleasant to work with a spade in one hand and a gun in the other. It is a saying in the hills that "God and the Government protect the Indians," for in the different engagements with them thus far they seem to be proof against the white man's bullets. They seem to bear a charmed life, and so swiftly do they move that they seem to be everywhere. Let no man think they are cowards—braver men never strode a horse. They will dare and do at all times. The same number of white men will scarcely dare think of undertaking. The job that General Crook has undertaken of driving them into a reservation, with his opposition of able western men, last for many a long month, and cost many a life. The cruelty of the Indians is beyond comprehension; neither age nor sex is spared, and in most cases the dead are horribly mutilated. I saw one man, Henry Lenz, who was killed on Indian Creek May 9. He was buried on the 10th. On the 13th my party came along and found him in the road naked—his head scalped, crushed, and the brains scooped out. The body was full of bullet holes, seven knife stabs in the back, and one long cut extending up and down the spine. His nose was also cut off. We buried him again in the same grave from which the Indians had resurrected him. On the 15th another party came along and found him again in the road with his arms and legs cut off, and again buried him. It is supposed that his body is subjected to these indignities on account of the severe punishment they received from the wifes in the engagement wherein Lenz was killed, and that it is alone for revenge.

A word as to the country. I think the country better adapted to grazing than to agriculture, owing to the scarcity of water, though with irrigation splendid crops could be raised. The climate is much the same as that of Southern Minnesota. The Black Hills derive their name from the huge forest of pine which cover them, and, seen at a distance, they do indeed look very dark.

The greatest inconvenience a traveler to the hills experiences is the lack of good water. Most of the water I found intensely alkaline, and has the same effect upon those who drink it as a tablespoonful of salts dissolved in a glass of water would have.

Every ranche from Fort Laramie to Custer has been abandoned, except that of Government Farm, on account of fear of Indians. No stages run beyond Fort Laramie, and no trains or wagons except those heavily guarded.

Every letter either sent or received in Custer costs 25 cents besides the postage. Mails go by the way of Cheyenne and Red Cloud, and are very irregular, perhaps once a week. In conclusion, I would for the present advise no one to go to the hills. Wait till the Indian question is settled.

As usual the Methodists are again ahead. Two were here Sat., leaving on Friday, May 7, the Rev. W. Smith, a Methodist preacher from Louisville, Ky., preached twice, morning and evening. The services were held in a log cabin on Custer street, and the house was full at each service. This was the first sermon ever preached in the Black Hills.

The Gold Diggings—Laramie City.

LARAMIE CITY, WY. T., May 19.

Since writing from Cheyenne, I have met and talked with Mr. G. G. Beundige, an experienced practical miner, who has just returned from the Black Hills, where he has been for the last two months prospecting. He had visited nearly all the mining camps there, including those on the Deadwood and Whitewood, and he says that the great majority of the miners are not averaging ten cents per day, and that the best claim in the Black Hills is not paying three dollars a day per man. Of course there may be exceptional cases, in which a man will make a lucky strike, but he says they are only exceptions.

I also met Captain J. H. Billey, from Benton Harbor, Mich., who had just telegraphed his Michigan friends of who were waiting for his reports to stay at home for the present and not think of starting for the Black Hills. He and Brundige have joined forces, and are going to prospect in some other locality. This town has the finest location and natural surroundings imaginable. The streets are wide, and on either side of every street there is a clear stream of running water which comes down from a large spring in the foot hills. This stream also supplies the town with water, brought three miles by means of a twelve inch iron pipe, giving a head of 150 feet, so that the city needs no fire engines; the hose companies, by connecting their hose with the hydrants, prove ample safeguard against the red fiend, for with this arrangement they can throw streams with a force that will tear the shingles from any house in town.

The citizens boast of numerous churches, good schools, many fine brick business blocks, and an enterprising population of about 2,600.

The town is about 7,000 feet above the sea level, and now, at midnight, during almost the entire year, in abundance of snow can be seen on the adjacent mountain peaks. It is claimed that this is a remarkably healthful country for consumptives and asthmatics.

In a few days I am going to visit the celebrated Centennial Mine, which is some thirty miles from here, and which is supposed to be one of the richest gold mines in the world. I will report.

When a man's affairs are prospering, it is not easy to get his attention to life assurance, for he is apt to think his family can never need the aid it furnishes. He makes light of it and says to himself: "I do not ask any one to take care of my family while I am gone. I propose to lay away in good shape enough money to do that, and if my business goes on only a few years longer as well as it has done lately, I shall need no favors of anybody. I prefer to do my own insuring, and can't see the profit of a healthy man like myself paying out a nice little sum a year after year, losing the interest on it, and dying before I know whether my family gets it back or not." But when panicky times come, and things unsettle and break up as they did three years ago, and he sees his accumulations melting away until poverty stares him in the face, and he looks into the eyes of wife and babes with sad foreboding, then he feels his mistake, and regrets that years before when money was easy with him he did not take out a policy, and so assure at least a comfortable subsistence to his loved ones when left without protector or provider.

The present is a good time for men in a condition to do it, to make such provision before the years of failing energy and failing income unable to carry out their provident intentions. Of course great pains should be taken to select a company, strong, honorable, both able and willing to meet all loses promptly. Happily, while there are new and feeble companies, whose efforts are so far experimental, and to be therefore avoided by prudent people, there are many others established on so solid a basis that the utmost confidence may be felt that payments on a policy in one of them are safe investments, sure to be realized with large profits by those in whose behalf they are made.

Foremost among these stands the old United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, with its large assets, its economical management its sagacious and prudent officers, its eminent board of directors, and its rates fixed at the lowest point consistent with safety.

NEW IRON FURNACE.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW GENEVA, FAYETTE CO., PA., May 28, 1876.

Very few people of the rural districts, comparatively speaking, are cognizant of the importance of an iron furnace in their neighborhood. The proportions which this branch of industry has now assumed are truly large, and where comparatively a few years ago thousands of dollars were expended, we now find millions employed, enlarging cities and towns, giving employment to a large number of our most worthy working people. The general topic of this section of country is a furnace. Some Fayette county gentlemen, assisted by some Pittsburghers, are about to organize for the purpose of purchasing from the Hon. A. Crow his famous farm, adjoining this place, to erect a furnace on said land. Mr. Boyd, of the "Lemont furnace," near Uniontown, seems to be the leading spirit in this great enterprise. This place is considered by experts in the iron business, as being the most suitable site in Fayette county. Mr. Peckin, Superintendent of the Dunbar furnace, vouches for the same. Mr. Bliss, operator of the same furnace, informed your correspondent a few days ago, that there could be no better location. Said he: "You have the lime stone, iron ore, and coal at the door." Also the heavy transportation by river makes the place suitable. We are glad to see the interest manifested by the people in this great enterprise.

OBSERVER.

OHIO NEWS

THE Republicans of the Steubenville district have renominated Hon. Lorenzo Danford for Congress. It was foreshadowed in the GAZETTE some time ago.

ONE THOUSAND dollars reward is offered for the capture of Samuel Mead, who recently escaped from the New Lisbon jail. He is under sentence of death for murder.

LAST week Mr. Wm. Smalley, Treasurer of Wyandot county, shot himself in the hay mow of his barn, at Upper Sandusky, while his wife was at church. It is thought he was temporarily insane.

Not Worth Bothering About.

"Madam," said a trance medium, "your husband's spirit wishes to communicate with you." "No matter," said the widow; "if he's got no more spirit in the other world than he had in this, it's not worth bothering about."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MIBNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. MAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use H. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WM. J. SNODGRASS,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP,
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP,
Sixth Legislative District,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ed5-d8

SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d4S

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

TREASURER.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WM. M'CALLIN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 2.

CORONER.

FOR CORONER,
MARK DONLEY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

The attention of parties is called to this beautiful and convenient location, being situated about one mile from Sharpsburg, and easy of access. Lots for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at the Cemetery or at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, or of the officers.

A. CLANEY, Secretary. A. KELLY, President.
e30-TuTh

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

AIKEN & CO.
SLATE
DEALERS AND ROOFERS
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts,
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
out of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

$10 TO $500 IN WALL STREET often leads to fortune. A 72 page book entitled "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything.
Sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N.Y.
d38-3m-TuTh

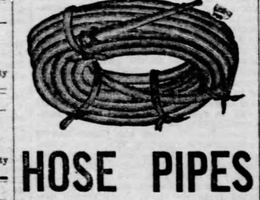
CEMENT—200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
110 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.
SPECIAL GOO
WM. SEMPLE'S, No
Since our last announcement of New Goods, many new attractions have been received and placed on our counters, making our stock more attractive than ever.
At 8, 8 1-3, 10 and 12 1-2c,
Beautiful Line of new Summer Plaids.
At 15 and 18 3-4c,
New Summer Plaids, worth 18¾ and 25c.
At 25 cents,
Fine assortment of New Plaid Bebeges, and choice assortment New Brocade Poplins.
At 31 cents,
Choice line new Pure Mohair Brocades.
At 33 cents,
Summer styles in Pure Silk Warp Brocades. At 25c, newest shades in Colored Cashmeres.
At 45 cents,
Pure Pongee and Mohair Brocades. At 25 to 50c, latest novelties in Damasse Plaid Bebeges.
At 18 3-4 cents,
Large assortment fine Colored Alpacas. At 25c, an extra bargain in fine Seal Brown Alpacas, worth 37½c.
At 50c to $2.50,
Extra good value in all grades Black Cashmeres. At 18¾c to $1, superior value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
At 12 1-2c to $2.50,
Large and beautiful line of Black Hernanis and Grenadines, and in cloth shades, in Plain, Damasse Checks and Stripes. At $1, an extra fine Gres Grain Black Silk, worth $1.25.
At $1.25 and $1.37 1-2c,
Fine Gros Grain Black Silks, worth $1.50 and $1.62½. At $1.50, superior Gros Grain Black Silks, worth $1.75. At $1 to $2.50, newest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
Special good bargains in Dress Goods.

Novelties Opened
THIS WEEK,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.
FOR EVENING, MOUNTAIN AND SEA SIDE WEAR:
Centennial Wraps,
Princess Wraps,
Saratoga Wraps,
Paris Opera Shawls,
Long India Shawls,
Silk Cardinal Capes.
FOR NECKWEAR.
Black Felled Scarfs,
Brussels Nett Scarfs,
Cashmere Nett Scarfs,
Guipure Scarfs,
Ecru Batiste Embroidered End Ties,
Colored Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
with Scolloped Edges,
Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
NEW PATTERNS IN
Black & Colored Brocade Silks.
Silk Parasols
With Canopy Top and Lace Trimming.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS,
With Handles of Newest Design.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, 115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY. CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

HOSE, COUPLINGS, &c.
HYDRANTS HOSE,

HOSE PIPES
AND
Couplings,
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

PAINTING.
WESLEY COULTER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
No. 236 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
d78 PITTSBURGH.

DYNAMITE!
OR,
GIANT POWDER.
Contractors and others engaged in blasting can receive all information respecting this powerful explosive, and have their orders filled by calling on or addressing S. M. WICKERSHAM, 124 First avenue, Pittsburgh, or E. W. POWERS, Youngstown, Ohio.
d33

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

STABLISHE
WEDNESDAY
D BARGAINS
AT
s. 165, 167 and 16
Special attention is invited to the large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Suits, &c., opened last week, and the low prices at which they are offered.
At $2.00,
Ladies' Linen Suits, made in best styles.
At $4.75,
Ladies' Linen Braided Suits.
Ladies' Suits, &c.
A very handsome line of Ladies' Suits and Overdresses, made and trimmed in latest Summer fashion, in Black Alpacs, Cashmere and Silk. Colored Alpacas and newest styles in new Plaid Bebeges. Colored Silk Suits, Grenadines and Hernanis, and an unusual ed assortment of Linen Braided and Embroidered Suits.
Also a full line of Black and
Colored Suits
For Misses, in all sizes, at lowest prices. A large line of new
Summer Shawls
Opened to-day.
At 75 cents,
New Striped Summer Shawls.
At 87 1-2 cents,
New Fancy Striped Shawls, a great bargain. Special good value in Black Thibet
Mourning Shawls
In all grades.
Ladies' Calico and Chintz Waists, Ladies' Plain and Fancy
White Waists.
And a full assortment of Ladies'

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, May 30, 1876. }

There was no life in the local money markets yesterday. The demands for money at leading commercial banks was very quiet, and limited only to routine customers. The supply of funds is consequently very full, sustaining the previously strong demand for good names. Counter business was slightly improved, owing, no doubt, to to-day being a legal holiday and the banks being closed. The rates of discount remain about unchanged. There is any amount of capital idle, and will continue to remain so till after the Presidential election. We doubt if money for the next five years will bring as high rates as it has for the last ten years. Capitalists look with suspicion on parties offering high rates now, as they well know business will not justify it. The outlook for a very large crop is good, and if there was any way by which a demand for iron, glass, &c., could be made, Pittsburgh would soon lift herself out of the delapidated condition she is now in. Our manufacturers claim they are not making more than expenses, and the working class is very much ill-satisfied with the wages paid, so taking into consideration the condition of both parties, we are not flourishing as we could hope for.

Real estate is very quiet, and is likely to remain so for some time. Now and then there are some fair sales made, but there is not that healthy demand for it that there should be. There also is no means of consequence in the stock market at any time. It would be but temporary, as it takes but a few days to get over the death of our worthy business men.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116½	5-20's 1865—coupon	112½
U. S. 6's 1881	coup 122¾	10-40's	117⅜
" 1865	115¾	Currency 6's	127
" 1865	new 5 per cent	120½	
5-20's 1867	coupon	121¾	10-40's coupons 115¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	110	Ohio & Mississippi	26⅝
Erie	13⅜	Pacific Mail	39
L. C.	96	Toledo & Wabash	32
C. C. & I. C.	4	Harlem	136
St. Paul	39½	Kansas Express	107⅜
Do. Pref.	65⅜	American Express	62½
Michigan Southern	93⅜	U. S. Express	93⅝
Do. Central	90⅜	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	89
Northwestern Com.	39⅜	Quicksilver	19⅝
Do. Pref.	57⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¾
Rock Island	106⅛	Hannibal & St. Jo. Pf.	32¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	92¾	Panama	137
Pacific Mail	39⅛	Hen. Mondalin	45
Western Union Tel.	84⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of the stocks at the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	51¾	Cen. Trans. (B)	47
Reading (S)	44	Empire do. (A)	
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	135	A. V. R. R. 7.30's	A 101¾
Oil Creek (B)	43¾	P. C. & S. L.	53¾
Lehigh Valley (B)	56⅞	N. Pacific bonds (A)	

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

S. M. Raymond Master to D. A. Speer, May 24, 1876; deed in partition for tract of land in Indiana township, containing 3 acres.....$1,000

John P. Henderson to Mrs. Sarah Cooper, Mar h 8, 1876; lot on Archstreet, Allegheny, 20x120.....$10,000

John C. McGinnis et al. to Wm. R. McGinnis, May 25, 1876; Jackson township, containing 3 acres and 124 perches.....$1

John S. Shafer to Ernst Frey, May 11, 1876; lot on Liberty street, Pittsburgh, 20x80.....$2,000

Thomas A. Hunter et ux. to Samuel Lutz, September 30, 1872; lot on New Troy Hill Road, Seventh ward, Allegheny.....$600

Andrew Weber et ux. to F. J. Wheeler, March 13, 1876; 30 acres of land in Fawn township.....$1,100

James Parker et ux. to Mrs. E. H. Armstrong, May 23, 1876; lot on Parker street, Verona borough.....$2,100

Hugh Miller et ux. to John Brodmerkle, April 1, 1876; 40½ in Shaler township, containing 100¾ perches.....$400

Martin Henkel to Barbara Keisler, May 27, 1876; lot on Centre street, Birmingham, 20x52.....$1,300

NEW YORK, May 29, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $1-8,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $85,000. Sterling exchange was dull at 483@489. Gold opened at 112, and closed at 112⅝, against 112⅜ on Saturday. The carrying rates were to-day 2, and flat. Governments were declined was due to a more peaceful tone of the European dispatches, and reports that there were large foreign orders for grain here. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were dull. State securities were quiet, and declined ⅛ to ¼ at the reception of passenger fares to the West, but soon became strong, and advanced ¼ to ½ per cent, on rumors that the reduction in fares was made to precipitate a settlement of the railroad war. As the day wore along the market became dull, and the improvement was partially lost, even in Pacific Mail, which closed strong at the highest price of the day. The transactions were 95,000 shares, of which 12,000 were Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 8,000 St. Pauls, 5,000 Erie, 40,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Michigan Central. Business in the local stock exchange will be unprofitable to-morrow. Decoration Day.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 122; 5-20s of '65, 113; do '65 new, 119; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 123½; 10-40s, 117¼; coupons, 118¼; new 5s, 117; currency 6s, 127½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 45; do. new, 43; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri sixes, 106.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 84⅜; Quicksilver, 19¾; do preferred, 39; Pacific Mail, 39; Mariposa, 8¾; do preferred, 25; Adams Express, 107¾; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 89⅝; American Express, 62¾; United States Express, 70½; New York Central, 110; Erie, 13¾; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 136; do preferred, 137; Michigan Central, 93½; Panama, 137; Union Pacific, 39; Lake Shore, 93; Illinois Central, 94; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Chicago & Northwestern common, 39⅜; do preferred, 56; C. C. & I. C. 4; New Jersey Central, 83; Rock Island, 105½; St. Paul, 39; do preferred, 65¾; Toledo & Wabash, 32; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 103; Terre Haute, 10¾; do. preferred, 16½; Chicago & Alton, 97½; do. preferred, 105½; Ohio & Mississippi, 26⅜; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108⅝; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14; Missouri Pacific, 12¾; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 117; Hannibal & St. Jo. 12¾; do preferred, 32½; Del. 107¾; Union Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific Land Grant, 99; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 89½.

LONDON, May 29.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day on balance was £106,000. The firm of Cunliffe, Brooks, Barclay, Bevan & Co. have suspended to-day. The liabilities are £70,000. Settlement day is awaited with some apprehension. Consols 95¼; 5-20s of '65, 109¾; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 106¾; new 5s, 105½; New York Central, 99½; Erie, 11½; do preferred, 19. Illinois Central, 103 for 1037 8s.

FRANKFORT, May 28.—United States bonds, 101¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, May 29, 1876. }

The most important event of the week was the sharp and generally unexpected decline in the Hog products; Mess Pork dropped fully one dollar ₱ bbl and Lard and Meats from ¼ to 1 cent ₱ lb. Flour and Grain continue dull, but with the exception of Oats, which are lower, there has been little or no change in prices. The Grocery markets continue dull and Coffee has weakened again with every indication of lower prices. There is possibly a little more activity in produce circles, and some of the leading articles including butter and Eggs are rather firmer; general business, however, continues dull, as it usually is at this particular time, and it is not likely there will be any decided or permanent improvement until the fall trade sets in.

The weather continues very favorable for vegetation; the growing crops are reported as looking very well, and there is every promise at the present writing of an abundant harvest. If the yield of Grain should turn out as large as present indications promise, prices of Breadstuffs, there is reason to believe, will be lower than they have been since the war.

APPLES—Old crop are about out of season, and new crop have made their appearance; however, there is a very light demand. Selling in a small way at $4@5 ₱ bbl for fair to choice fruit.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 3½@4c; Refined do., (50 per cent.) 3¾@4c; Pearl ash, 7½@8; Pearlash, for Nitrous Soda, 3¾@4c; Manganese, 2½c; Arsenic, 5c; Flour Spar, 2@2½c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₱ ₱ bbl to the city and ₱ to country; XX ₱10; India ₱11. half bbls in proportion.

BEANS—The market continues very quiet, and as the demand is likely to be small during the balance of the season, holders are anxious to close out, hence prices are weak and lower; we now quote navies at $1@1,10 ₱ bushel, with a sale of 50 bbls to go to St. Louis at $1 ₱ bu. The stock here is not large and the arrivals are small, hence it is not probable that there will be much, if any, carried over.

BUTTER—There has has been a very fair demand during the past week—better than was generally expected, and with only fair receipts and the supply not much, if any more, than equal to meet present requirements, prices have been sustained contrary to general expectation; in addition to a very fair local trade, there was some inquiry for shipment and several lots shipped eastward. Furthermore, the weather has been favorable, which was not without its effect, as it came forward in better condition in consequence, and the consumption was stimulated thereby. As pasture is reported unusually fine, an increased production is probable, and prices may yet, and very likely will, rule lower than they have done yet; a few days of extreme hot weather will also have the effect in the same direction. Sales of prime to choice rolls at 20@22c; 19@20c for same grades of solid packed, and common to fair, 12@15c.

BEESWAX—In light supply and steady at 30c ₱ lb in lots, and 35c in a jobbing way.

BELTING—Following are the current rates for best belting:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foo
1	08	5	34
1½	12	5½	60
2	13	6	66
2½	24	7	78
3	30	8	90
3½	36	10	1 14
4	42	12	1 38
4½	14	14	1 62

Discount 15 to 20 per cent. as to quality and quantity.

BAGGING—A moskeag, American (two bushel) and other similar standard brands 27 to 30c by the 100. Penn Mill, 30 ets, 5 per cent off, 30 days.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way:

No 1 Plain	$16 00 ₱ thousand
No 2 do	12 00 do
No 1 Painted	24 00 do
No 2 Painted	12 50 do
Toy Painted	12 00 do

BROOMS—Trade is moderately active, without material change in prices. Small sizes are in good supply, but owing to the scarcity of long corn, large sizes are in light supply. We quote "Union factory" prices as follows:

BROOM CORN—In demand for small lots only. Sales at 2@3½c for No. 1 Hurl; No. 2 Hurl, 2@3½c; Inside and covers, 4@5c; Inferior, 2@3½c.

No 1 Hurl	$1,75
No 2 Hurl	1,25
No 3 Hurl	2,00
No 4 Stalk braid	2,50
No 4 Hurl	2,75
No 5 Stalk Braid	2,75
No 5 Hurl	3,00
No 6 Hurl	3,25
No 6 Hurl	3,50
No 3 carpet	3,75
No 4 carpet	4,00
No 5 carpet	4,50

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: White Lime—Cleveland and Fremont, $1.60 at 75 ₱ bbl; Ohio, $1, 1bs; Lockport—Rosendale $3@3,50 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny, $2,00@2,25; Louisville, $2,00@2,25; New Lisbon, $2,25@2,75; Portland, $4,50@7,50. Plaster—French's Selected, $4@4,25; New York, $3,50@3,75; Michigan, $3,50@3,75. Land Plaster, $3@3,50. White Sand, $1,50@1,75 ₱ bbl.

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair demand, but prices have undergone little or no change recently. Following are the quotations to close out, hence prices are weak and lower; we now quote navies at $1@1,10 ₱ bushel, with a sale of 50 bbls to go to St. Louis at $1 ₱ bu. The stock here is not large and the arrivals are small, hence it is not probable that there will be much, if any, carried over.

2 ₱ Blackberries	@2 50	2 ₱ Jartlett Pears	@2 00
2 ₱ Blueberries	2 00	2 ₱ Common Pears	2 00
2 ₱ White Cherries	2 75	2 ₱ Pine Apple	2 00
2 ₱ Red Cherries	2 00	2 ₱ Quince	3 00
2 ₱ Gooseberries	1 50	2 ₱ Raspberries	2 75
2 ₱ Green Gages	3 00	2 ₱ Strawberries	2 00
2 ₱ Egg Plums	3 00	2 ₱ Lima Beans	1 00
2 ₱ Damson Plums	2 50	2 ₱ String Beans	1 50
3 ₱ Peaches	1 75	2 ₱ Winslows Corn	2 25
2 ₱ Peaches	2 25	2 ₱ Peas	2 25
3 ₱ pie Peaches	1 60	3 ₱ Tomatoes	1 65

We quote the American Fruit Co.'s fruit as follows:

Rhubarb in bbls—60@2 galls	@14 ₱ bbl.
Apples in bbls	40c ₱ gal.
Peaches in half bbls	40c ₱ gal.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Business continues exceedingly dull, but there has been no change in card rates for several months.

MANILLA ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upwards	14¾ cts. per lb
¾	15¼ "
⅝ and 5-16 in. diameter	15¾ "
Tarred rope and inth yarn	14¾ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	14¾ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¾ cts. per lb
3 Strand Rope Yarn	16¼ "
Sand Pamp Rope	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upwards	10¼ cts. per lb
¾	11¼ "
⅝ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¼ "
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine	10¼ "

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11¼ cts. per lb
⅜	11¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¼ "
Hay twine	11¼ "
Tarred inth twine	10¾ "

CHEESE—There has been a fair degree of activity during the past week, and notwithstanding it continues to come forward pretty freely, there has been a steady demand, and holders remain about as last quoted; $2,40@2,50 per ton delivered here. Sold in dull and nominal at 5a5½ per bu in round lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peeled Peaches dull; sales at 14 asks for prime. Unpeeled are selling at 11@12c for halves. Apples in better supply, and offered at 8@8½c for fair.

EGGS—The market on Saturday and to-day was reported easier, the warm weather causing a strong-er desire to realize, and then the advices from both Philadelphia and New York were less favorabl. However, the stock in our market is by no means large, and the receipts continue light; fresh stock fairly quotable at 11@12c.

FLOUR—The general position of the market has not varied much since the date of our last review; it has been stated, that owing to the scarcity in shipping list that there will not be much change in the value of good flour, one way or the other, during the next month, or until after harvest, as the supply of good sound Wheat is known to be comparatively light, and it continues to command full prices, notwithstanding there is every prospect at the present writing that the coming crop will be at least an average one. It is not safe to speculate much in regard to the future course of the market, but we think it is safe to predict that if the wheat crop should turn out as well as now promised, Spring Wheats will rule lower than they have been for many years. We continue to quote in a jobbing way, as follows: Spring wheat flour, $6,25@6,75, for the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50@7; amber, $7, 7,25@7,50; fancy white wheat and patent process, $8, 8,50@9,50. Rye Flour, $4,75@5.

FEATHERS—Dull. Sales of small lots at 58a57. Shipping—Wm. Fargo & Co. Ex 80c.

FISH—There is a fair trade, but no recent change in prices. We quote:

Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel	$24 00 ₱ bbl.
No 1	22 00 do
No 1 Shore	28 00 do
No 1 Shore	22 00 do
No 1 Bay	20 00 do
No 1 Bay	18 00 do
Ex No 2	15 00 do
Large No 3	12 50 do
Split Labrador Herring	8 00 do
Whitefish	5 75 ₱ bbl
Lake Herring	3 25 do
Large Georges Codfish	6½c ₱ lb
Medium do	6 do
Boneless Codfish	7 do
Halibut	12 50 do
No 1 Herring	40c ₱ box
Scaled do	50c do
Labrador Shoater Herring	$1,75 do

GROCERIES—Coffee—The market closes nominal for all descriptions with sales at lower figures. The feeling in the market continues large, and the news from Brazil not encouraging for the speculators. For Rio, Government has declared bonds have been, and are still, anxious to keep down stocks, as they always do at this season of the year, and the general position of the market, therefore, has been favorable to buyers. Prime new Ohio Factory is being sold to the trade at 9c, and in a jobbing way, at 10@10¼c. The supply of old is about exhausted, and there is no longer any call for it.

COAL AND CORE—There is nothing new to record in either of these articles. Coke remains about as last quoted; $2,40@2,50 per ton delivered here. Coal is dull and nominal at 5a5½ per bu in round lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peeled Peaches dull; sales at 14 asks for prime. Unpeeled are selling at 11@12c for halves. Apples in better supply, and offered at 8@8½c for fair.

EGGS—The market on Saturday and to-day was reported easier, the warm weather causing a stronger desire to realize, and then the advices from both Philadelphia and New York were less favorabl; however

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary, followed by rising barometer, southeasterly winds, shifting to cooler east or north, and local storms.

The Mt. Pleasant Fire.

In another column will be found a special dispatch giving the particulars of the fire at Mt. Pleasant yesterday, by which a large amount of property was destroyed. A dispatch was sent to the city yesterday afternoon asking that a fire engine be sent to the place, but before it could be started another telegram was received saying that it was unnecessary.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Yesterday's Game at Union Park.

The game of ball between the Allegheny and Active clubs yesterday afternoon ended in a victory for the former, by a score of 11 to 8, as follows:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Alleghenies.	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	—11
Activas....	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	—8

The Neshannocks and Alleghenys play this afternoon.

THE CHILDREN'S GALA DAY.

The Annual Jubilee of the School Children in the Allegheny Parks.

The school children's annual jubilee took place in the Allegheny West Park yesterday afternoon, and was attended by six or seven thousand children and several thousand grown persons. At four o'clock the bells rang, and the children, who had formed in line at each school house, proceeded to the West Park, where the bands, the Great Western, the Eighteenth Regiment and the Keystone, were stationed at different points. The First, Second and Third ward children each carried very handsome silk banners trimmed with gold fringe, while several other schools carried the national flag. On arriving at the grounds the children proceeded to enjoy themselves on the green award with all manner of games. The fun was kept up until seven o'clock, when the bands left the grounds, and soon after the crowds began to disperse. The jubilee was a perfect success, nothing whatever being occurred to mar the pleasures of the little ones. The number of children present, as estimated by wards, is as follows:

First ward.....	600
Second ward, North avenue.....	750
Third ward, Irwin avenue.....	500
Fourth ward, North avenue.....	800
Third ward, Chestnut street.....	400
Fourth ward, No. 1.....	650
Fourth ward, No. 2.....	500
Fifth ward.....	600
Sixth ward.....	800
Colored school.....	200
	5,800

There were no pupils from the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth or Eleventh wards.

SUMMER DRESS HATS.

McCORD & CO.,

Respectfully invite attention to their elegant and large stock of

STRAW AND FELT

hats, comprising all the very latest styles, and every grade of Mens, Boys and Childrens straw hats, also a full assortment of light and dark, soft and stiff Hats, *with prices lower than elsewhere.*

Agents for Youman's fine silk and stiff hats, 131 Wood street.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting in their rooms, Germania Bank building, yesterday at half past two o'clock, J. F. Dravo, President in the Chair.

The minutes of the preceding meetings were read and approved.

Mr. Bell from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors presented the following report:

Your Committee on Rivers and Harbors take pleasure in reporting to the Chamber the great progress that is being made in shipping of refined oil via. the Ohio river to Huntington, thence to Richmond, Virginia.

In less than four weeks from date of the first shipment, 27,000 bbls. refined oil has already left that point by the river, and put at a great saving to our refiners. One instance was mentioned especially of a shipment of 1,000 bbls. of lubricating oil at a net saving of 80 cents per bbl. to the refiners.

While the refiners have to submit to selling ½ of a cent below the Philadelphia or New York price yet this is far more than made up in the absence of all outside charges. Formerly the middlemen of Philadelphia and New York were in the habit of charging enormous sums for extra cooperage, filling up, emptying, shrinkage, leakage, fire-testing and various other imaginary or real charges, all of which were avoided by the Richmond route.

The railroad maintains a warehouse free of charges, and vessels loading oil are not charged any wharfage at Richmond. Another advantage of this route is its quickness; it only requires four days time to run the oil from the refinery and put it on board a vessel at Richmond, and by a system of bills of lading and drafts, adopted by the railroad the pay for the oil can be obtained in less time than that if desired.

The steamboat men are greatly surprised at their success. They find one steamboat can easily take out 6,000 barrels of oil on three feet of water, and can run at 20 miles per week. They are already making arrangement to deepen Garrison Riffle so as to be able to run all summer. We take great pleasure in referring to the success already attained by this enterprise, and point to it with pride, as showing only a small part of the advantage of water transported. By finding this out, in many hundred thousand dollars of capital, that would otherwise have been lost, has now recede new value. Employment has been given to near 2,000 men, including workmen at refineries, coopers, horse mills, coal diggers, steamboat cutters, &c. We ask if this can be done on the uncertain navigation of the Ohio, as it now exists? What could be done if the river was permenantly improved so as to secure a minimum stage of water of—say from three to six feet by any known plan.

But we have only mentioned a part of the advantage of this route. Four days ago 600 barrels of oil were contracted for over the route, to come through in four days, and were delivered promptly at the Pittsburgh wharf, inside of the stipulated time. This we hope is but the beginning of similar contracts.

The report was received and filed.

The Secretary presented the resignation of Mr. J. H. Hillerman as Superintendent of the Chamber.

Mr. Hillerman stated that he was influenced in his action by having obtained a more lucrative situation. He was pleased to state that the Chamber was in much better condition financially than when he assumed the position of Superintendent.

Mr. C. A. Carpenter presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the resignation of Mr. Hillerman be accepted, to take effect as soon as the Executive Committee can fill the position, and that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to him for the efficient and faithful discharge of his duties as Superintendent, regretting that other business engagements prevent his continuance with us.

On motion of Mr. Arthur Kirk the nature of such a succession to Mr. Hillerman was referred to the executive committee, consisting of Messrs. Stockdale, Carpenter, Meyran, Gregg, and Seibeneck.

On motion adjourned.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls, Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays. MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

BY THOMAS F. STEWART.

Trustees' Auction Sale of Sable Iron and Nail Works.

We will offer at Public Sale on Thursday, June 1, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Sable Iron Works, corner Thirteenth and Etna streets, Pittsburgh, the following property, to-wit:

The Sable Iron and Nail works, situated in the Ninth ward, comprising the Mill, Nail Factory, office, Tenements, and five-eighths interest in the Sable Coal Company.

Also, at the same time and place, the Homestead of Christopher Zug, situated in the Fourteenth ward, and comprising about 13 acres of Land (fronting on Fifth avenue), with House, Outbuildings, Grapery, Greenhouse, &c.

Further information and description in detail may be had upon application to either of the undersigned.

REUBEN MILLER,
JOHN S. SLAGLE,
Trustees.
THOMAS F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

HATS.

Direct from the Factories.

Immense sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's Felt and Straw Hats. Boys' Straw Hats for 35 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 40 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 50 cents. Boys' Dress Hats for 75 cents. Men's Hats for $1.00. Large lot of Children's Straw Hats from 15 to 25 cents. Call soon and get bargains, 93 Federal street, Allegheny. Three doors above Stockton avenue.

Fine Cut Glassware,

in great variety and latest designs, at

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.'S,
189 Liberty street.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W. Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

At Keppert & Williams, No. 201 Penn street, is the only place in Pittsburgh where Fisher's celebrated Refrigerators are for sale.

Goblets, Fruit and Cake Dishes,

and a new and splendid lot of the finest cut glassware, at

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.'S,
189 Liberty street.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY.

Mass Meetings in Favor of Its Observance.

Action of the People of Pittsburgh and Allegheny—The Gates of the Centennial Exposition Must Remain Closed—Strong Resolutions and Emphatic Speeches.

The opposition of the Sabbath-loving people of this community to the opening of the Centennial Exposition on the Lord's day last night worked itself into public expression through the medium of three large mass meetings, one of which was held at Christ M. E. church, corner of Penn avenue and Eighth street, one at the First U. P. church, on Union avenue, Allegheny, and the other in the Nineteenth street Presbyterian church, South Side. The project to throw wide the doors of the great Exposition on Sunday has aroused into activity the whole force of the American affection for the Divine institution of the Sabbath, and there seems to be no doubt but that the numerous expressions from all parts of the country in advocacy of Sabbath observance at Philadelphia, will result in keeping the Centennial gates effectually closed.

At Christ church.

At Christ M. E. Church, on Penn avenue, the main audience room of the large building was comfortably filled by a select audience, a large number of whom were ladies. Dr. Brooke called the meeting to order, and "Coronation" was sung as an opening piece, following which Rev. Dr. Scovel, of the First Presbyterian church, offered the following prayer:

"We thank Thee, O Lord, that Thou didst rest upon the seventh day, and didst adore it. We thank Thee that, amidst the thunders of Sinai, Thou didst again give to us the evidence of Thy will for the observance of the seventh day. We remember, O Lord, that Thy Son didst die upon the Cross, wast buried, and didst rise again upon the third day and didst again sanctify it. We thank Thee that Thou didst descend upon the Son of Man on the seventh day with Pentecostal showers. And now we come, O, Lord, to thank Thee that Thou hast moved those who are in authority to remember the sanctity of Thy day. We pray for Thy blessing to rest upon those who have closed the gates upon the Sabbath, and we pray Thee that they will be influenced to keep them closed. Let all the people be turned away from false views and false practices. Let us preserve as a Nation the Divine sanctity of the Sabbath. And to Thee shall be the praise and the glory forever. Amen."

Upon the conclusion of the prayer, the following list of officers was announced:

President—General F. H. Lane.

Vice Presidents—Hon. John Scott, Hon. S. A. Purviance, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Dr. R. S. Sutton, Edward Gregg, Esq., John H. McCreery, Esq., Alex. Bradley, Esq., Colonel J. J. Lawrence, Joseph Horne, Esq., Hon. J. P. Sterrett, John H. Bailey, Esq., David Robinson, Esq., Geo. A. Berry, Esq., John F. Jennings, Esq., James T. Kincaid, Sr., Esq., W. D. Howard, D. D., R. W. Pearson, D. D.

Secretaries—Messrs. B. Shea, W. N. Howard, and reporters of the press.

General Lane, upon assuming the chair, spoke for several minutes. He defined the object of the meeting, and urged an emphatic expression of the sentiment that the Commissioners, in closing the doors of the Centennial Exposition on the Sabbath, did exactly what they should have done.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Rev. Dr. Howard, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions appointed by the Ministerial Association, submitted the following:

The committee appointed to draft a paper expressing the views of the citizens of Pittsburgh in relation to the opening of the Centennial Exhibition on the Lord's Day, submit the following report, viz:

WHEREAS, The most strenuous efforts have been and still are being made to induce the United States Centennial Commission to recede from their decision to keep the grounds and buildings of the Exhibition closed on the Sabbath-day; and

WHEREAS, This would not only be to trample on the law of God, but upon the statute law of this Commonwealth, and to ignore the principles upon which the Government of this State and of the United States were founded; therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of Pittsburgh in mass meeting assembled, heartily approving of the action of the Commissioners to close the Exhibition on the Sabbath, recently passed by so large a majority, do most earnestly request them to adhere to the noble stand which they have thus taken.

Resolved, That the Sabbath, being a Divine institution, and designed to afford men one day in seven an uninterrupted opportunity to worship God and prepare for another and better state of being, cannot be violated without offering a direct insult to Almighty God and bringing down upon the nation His just displeasure.

Resolved, That the Sabbath is essential to to the well-being of man. As he has a soul he must have a frequently recurring period of time, free from worldly avocations, to attend to his spiritual, which are really his highest, interests; as he has a mind he needs the opportunity which is afforded by one day in seven for that mental culture so absolutely required by the public weal. As a child of God, by uninterrupted reading, and by quiet meditation and self-communions; and as he has a body he needs a weekly rest, without which his health suffers, as has been proven by oft-repeated experiments.

Resolved, That, as the Sabbath held a high place in the estimation of the founders of our American institutions; and as this feeling of the fathers has, with a few exceptions, been shared by the wisest and best men both in Church and State who have succeeded them, as is fully evinced by our national habits, customs and views; and as our national reverence for the Lord's day has been such that it has acquired a new name among us—"the American Sabbath"—and as this American Sabbath is regarded by the great majority of our people—"nine-tenths," said an eminent United States Senator on the floor of Congress a few years ago—with an affection as profound and as sincere as are other nations in institutions—a free press and free schools, for example—to give a national sanction to the desecration of this holy day by opening the Centennial Exposition on it would be to offer a grave insult to the majority of those Immortal men, who amid infinite sacrifices and sufferings laid the foundations of our institutions, and in a spirit of incredible wickedness or shameful cowardice or both, to set at the mercy of those who come from abroad to inquire into the causes of our amazing prosperity, one of our institutions to which we are as much indebted for that prosperity as any other.

IMPORTANCE OF THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT.

Resolved, That if the Commissioners recede from their present high and true ground they will deeply grieve that great body of evangelical Christians of this land. And when it is remembered that these various denominations of Christians embrace more than fifty thousand ministers of the Gospel and more than seventy thousand churches, and some eight millions of church members, and certainly not less than twenty-five or thirty millions of adherents, it is certainly most reasonable to request, if it would not be asking too much, to request, that their consciences and most deliberate judgment should be respected in relation to this Sabbath question in connection with the United States Centennial Exposition.

Resolved, That the plea in behalf of the workingmen is a delusion, an insult and an injury. It is a *delusion* inasmuch as not a tithe of the workingmen of the country who will visit the Expos tion could derive any advantage from its being opened on the Sabbath. All the workingmen of America are not in Philadelphia or within a hundred miles of it, and of what advantage could it be to those who are further away? It is an *insult* inasmuch as it implies that American workingmen are regardless both of the law of God and the law of the Commonwealth in regard to the Sabbath, and that they are either so penurious or so poor that they cannot afford to spare a few days to gratify their tastes or to improve their minds by examining the marvels which the Exposition presents to view. It is an injury because it threatens to rob American workmen of one of their most precious blessings. Were the Sabbath abolished, it would not be long until seven days work would be required for six days' wages. There are thousands of workingmen in this and even in other countries who well know "the danger of touching the only institution which stands between them and the greed which condemns them to perpetual labor." At the last session of the German Parliament there were numerous petitions from the working men urging the Government to save them the Sabbath as a day of rest.

Resolved, That the Exposition cannot now be thrown open on the Sabbath without violating most solemn pledges—doing great injustice to those who have done most to secure its success—and running hazard of so diminishing the receipts by keeping large numbers of conscientious people away as to involve the managers in very serious embarrassments.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions signed by the officers of this meeting, be forwarded to the Commissioners at Philadelphia.

ADDRESSES.

A motion by Dr. Brooke for the adoption of the resolutions was made, after which Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D., was introduced to the audience and delivered an address of considerable length. The speaker maintained that the principle underlying the question of the observance of the Sabbath is a fundamental one. A total abolition of the observance of the day will be the downfall of Christianity. God did not rest upon the Sabbath because He needed rest, but to give an example to man. And this institution was given to man at a time when he was pure, innocent, undefiled. Hence, Christians go beyond the laws of any church, since the institution was given to man before the establishment of churches. The argument of the address throughout was of a religious nature, the speaker leaving to the next orator the temporal reasons.

Rev. J. J. Murray, D. D., followed Dr. Strong. He said in these days, when so many public men have been weighed in the balance, and found wanting, it is pleasant to find some men in public office, to whom it can be said, "Well done, good and faithful servants." Such men are the Centennial Commissioners. They have done their duty as they saw it, in the face of ridicule, of opposition of the most galling kind. They have done their duty, and to them the speaker would say for the people, "We are pleased with you; we are proud of you, and we will uphold you." And yet the Commissioners have done no more than obey the laws of the State. They have kept faith with the people of this nation and with those of other nations. Before foreign exhibitors came to the Centennial they were aware of the laws and practices of this nation in relation to the Sabbath.

The speaker also referred to the money part of the question. He claimed that the State has no right to appropriate money for the establishment of a great show to be kept open on Sunday in open violation of the desires of thousands of her citizens and taxpayers.

The Commissioners have also been true to the traditions of the country. It has been the habit to sneer somewhat at the brave old Puritans, and to claim that they went to extremities in their religious usages. The speaker himself did not believe that the burning of witches, the singing of Psalms in a nasal twang, and the scourging of disbelievers added anything to their religion, but still he believed that they were good men, whose influence is felt to-day in this country.

If the strict observance of the Sabbath is a distinctively American institution, then upon the exhibition of her Centennial existence one of the distinctive features of the country should not be ignored.

Concluding the speaker said that since science and research agree that one seventh portion of the time should be given to rest, and since the moral, intellectual and physical man is absolutely in need of the Sabbath, it should by no means be abrogated. And if the gates of the Exhibition are thrown open on that day the violation of the Sabbath will be hailed with joy by every infidel, every thief, every drunkard, every saloon keeper, every lewd woman, every law breaker; and lamented by every peaceable Christian and law-abiding citizen of the nation.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously by a rising vote, and a motion of Dr. Howard that a copy of the resolution, be sent to the Centennial Commission was adopted.

The doxology being sung, Rev. Dr. Brooke pronounced the benediction, and the meeting closed.

The Allegheny Meeting.

The meeting in the First U. P. church, Allegheny, was called to order by the pastor, Rev. W. J. Robinson, at whose suggestion Mayor Phillips was chosen to preside. The assemblage was quite large, and completely filled the extensive seating capacity of the church. In assuming the position to which he had been elected, Mr. Phillips returned his thanks to the audience for the honor, and in a few words stated the object of the meeting. He said while the general idea of the Sabbath should not have a place with the American people, and that as the Chief Magistrate of the city of Allegheny he would strictly enforce the laws relating to the observance of the Sabbath, and hoped that in his efforts to do so he would receive the support of all order-loving and law-abiding citizens. [Applause.] In the absence of Mr. John B. Herron, Hon. Hugh S. Fleming was elected Vice President. The meeting was formally opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Couch.

Rev. E. M. Bell, from the Committee on Resolutions, appointed at a meeting of ministers in the First Presbyterian church, on the 22d inst., submitted the subjoined paper.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

We, being Christian people of the City of Allegheny, in mass meeting assembled, on Monday evening, May 29, 1876, hereby express our hearty sympathy with the objects contemplated by the Centennial Exposition, and rejoice in every auspicious circumstance connected with its recent inauguration. We especially rejoice in the decision made, two years ago, that the buildings and grounds shall not be opened on the Lord's Day.

We have been deeply grieved, however, to learn that strenuous efforts are being made to have this action reversed; and we would meet such efforts with our solemn and united protest, based on the following grounds:

1st. It would directly contravene the Divine Law, and thus insult the law-giver by whose good Providence our present prosperity has been attained.

2d. It would involve us in great national guilt, inasmuch as the Exposition has been authorized, controlled and assured by Congressional action.

3d. It would be in direct violation of the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and of other States; which prohibit both secular business and public exhibitions on the Lords' Day. The Centennial buildings are such a public place that they must close, and must be subject to the legal restrictions imposed upon traffic. In the act which authorized the Exposition, passed June 1, 1872, Congress was careful to say, "That nothing in this act shall be construed to override or interfere with the laws of any State."

4th. It would be an act of bad faith to many who have given their hearty financial support to the Exposition, because of the assurance two years ago, that the Lord's Day should be duly honored.

FINANCIAL INJURY.

5th. It would operate injuriously to the financial success of the Exposition, by excluding a very large number of conscientious people, who have declared their purpose not to visit it, in case the Sabbath is so violated.

6th. It would give to foreign nations a false and deceptive *exhibition* of our religious character. The Exposition *should* display to the world, our American Sabbath, as it is, and has long been, regarded as important as the exhibition of our arts and industries. We plead that the two be not dissociated, inasmuch as the secret of our national prosperity is found in the devout observance of the Sabbath, and that the whole usage of the past century has been against such violation of the Sabbath. we protest against the proposed opening, as giving an untruthful and deceptive exhibition of our American Christianity.

7th. It would be a very great wrong done to the *working classes*, who indignantly repel the humiliating suggestions of their doubtful friends. Under the guise of a special privilege to visit the Exposition, they know that they will be robbed of their Sabbath, that most precious, God-given right of the laboring man, and be doomed to a life of unremitting toil.

8th. The British and American Departments in the Expositions at Paris and Vienna, were closed on the Lord's Day. Having maintained our position on the continent of Europe, and by more or less surrender it, on our own soil and surrounded by our own institutions?

In the firm persuasion, therefore, that the sacredness of the Sabbath is necessary to come, will depend upon the firmness of our honored Centennial Commission in the present issue, we urge them on the forthcoming grounds, and others to abide by their original purpose, and we promise them, in so doing, our hearty encouragement and support.

ADDRESS OF DR. WILSON.

Rev. S. J. Wilson, D.D., was the first speaker following the reading of the resolutions. He referred, by way of opening, to an editorial article published in a city paper a few days ago, in which the writer expressed the hope that the ministers would tell their people upon what authority they observe the Sabbath. The speaker considered the admonition to keep the Sabbath the eldest and most binding of all the commandments, and said he intended to give his reasons for the faith that is in him. The Sabbath was instituted in Paradise, and the direction to remember it was but the re-enactment of an old law. It is not an American or Jewish Sabbath, or a temporary Sabbath, but a Sabbath for all places and all time. Its observance is a moral law, and therefore irrepealable. Man never lived without a Sabbath, and God never intended that he should. The fourth commandment cannot be taken from the Decalogue without impairing and injuring the beauty of the whole; it is the keystone to the arch. It is true that certain ceremonial laws were attached to its observance, but although they have all been swept away the force of the commandment has not been interfered with. The law of an eye for eye and a tooth for a tooth was long since abolished, but its destruction did not abate the force of the sixth commandment. Christ did not teach disregard of the Sabbath, but urged its observance, and said it was made for man. The speaker held that the law of the Sabbath, which has been honored since the beginning of the world, if repealed at all must be repealed by some plain, distinct and emphatic repealing law, and he

DEFIED THE SCHOLARSHIP

of the world, from pole to pole, to show him such repealing law. The only passages in the Bible which could be construed as repealing the Sabbath law are contained in Romans and Colossians, and the speaker held that they have no more to do with the fourth commandment than they have with the local option or resumption laws. As to the observance of the first day of the week, or the seventh day, Rev. Wilson claimed that it is not of much consequence. The amount of time set aside for rest, and for which to praise God, is the point of the matter. He thought it likely that the reckoning of the day was lost by the Israelites in the wilderness, but he was of the opinion that the day could be changed again without injury. The principles that lie at the root of the whole question. In concluding the speaker expressed astonishment at the sublime impertinence of Archbishop Wood and Drs. Bellows and Furness in attempting to represent the sentiment of the American people by urging the opening of the Exposition on Sunday. Archbishop Wood might represent his master at Rome, or Austria, or his Jesuitical allies, but he does not represent the feelings and opinions of the American people on the Sabbath question. (Loud applause.) Those who are clamoring so loudly for the desecration of the Lord's Day are chiefly from foreign shores. Nearly all of them owe everything they possess to this country, even to the first decent suit of clothes that ever graced their backs. If they dislike the American method of praising the Lord and obeying His commandments, they are at liberty to leave the country, and go back where they originated. Dr. Wilson was rewarded with prolonged plaudits when he took his seat, and his closing declaration that Americans should rule America was received by his audience with particular favor. Every sentiment he expressed in condemnation or ridicule of the Continental idea of the Sabbath was applauded to the echo.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SABBATH.

The address of Prof. J. R. W. Sloan, D. D., of the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary, was listened to with attention as close as was bestowed upon Dr. Wilson. He made an earnest and eloquent appeal for the maintenance of the Sabbath and urged that the second century of our existence be not opened with the observance of the Sabbath as a day of carnival.

Rev. Wilson read an extract from a letter from Senator Scott in which the writer said that the act of Congress making the grant of money for the benefit of the Exposition explicitly set forth that nothing therein contained should be construed in opposition to any State law, and that by the statute of this State the observance of the Sabbath is made imperative.

Rev. Robinson moved that the report of committee be adopted as presented by Rev. Swift. The motion was carried by a rising vote, every person in the audience voting in the affirmative. The officers were then directed to attach their signatures to the document and transmit it to General Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission.

After prayer by Rev. Robinson the meeting dissolved.

The South Side Meeting.

The mass meeting on the South Side was held in the Nineteenth street Presbyterian church, Rev. G. H. Humphries, pastor. It was addressed by Revs. Westfall, Melhorn, Baker, Humphries, and Messrs. Jones and Blackshaw. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It was publicly announced by its prime movers two years ago that the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia would be closed on the Sabbath; and

WHEREAS, The laws of Pennsylvania prohibit secular work and amusement on that day; and

WHEREAS, A law of Congress, passed in 1872, relating to this Exhibition, provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to override or interfere with the laws of any State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Ministers, Christians and citizens of the South Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., in mass meeting assembled, express their hearty sympathy with the objects of the Exhibition.

Resolved, That we do most cordially approve the action of the Commissioners in closing the Exposition building on the Sabbath day.

Resolved, That it is our earnest hope and desire that the Commissioners will not yield to the command of those who would open the Exposition on that day.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, be forwarded immediately to the Commissioners of the Centennial Exposition.

Sea Grove, Cape May Point, N. J.,

is now open for visitors and guests. The three spacious hotels are being fitted up, and those who visit the Centennial Exhibition can dwell at Sea Grove and go and come every day at pleasure. The West Jersey Railroad has put on fast trains, and persons can leave Sea Grove in the morning, returning in the evening, a number of our best citizens now visiting Philadelphia, have gone to see this beautiful city by the sea, some of them contemplating purchasing lots and building at once. One gentleman is about to purchase a cottage already built and furnished, and by this means will have a home by the sea-side, and can visit the International Exhibition" at pleasure, securing the comforts of a first-class watering place, as well as a home, and be near the great "Exhibition of the World." An excursion of over 600 persons, men and ladies of Philadelphia, last week, visited this place to see the marvel, and they were highly delighted. Lake Lily with its tiny sail boats, the fine pavilion, beautiful view from the steamboat landing to Cape May, with the vast improvements to beautify the place, all lend a charm to make the place one of the finest resorts for those who desire real comfort and pleasure, "without Mrs. Grundy." Whilst these excursionists were at Sea Grove, a meeting was held in the parlor of the Sea Grove House in the interests of the American forests. A very fine essay was read by George May Powell, of New York. There will be a national convention in behalf of this excellent work there this summer. The hotels will have fine bands of music, and one of the hotels will have, in addition to a band, "Hayes' quartet." Hon. Alex. Whilldin, the projector of Sea Grove, has and is doing all that money and skill can do to make this place one of the grandest sea-side homes on this continent. Colonel Wm. B. Brooks, representing Sea Grove in this city, leaves to day for Butler, Parker, Oil City, Titusville, and Erie, to make known this wonderful city by the sea, and the Col. will be happy to give any of our readers in those localities any information in relation to the place of the Exposition, and the accommodations for those who may visit the marvel. Pittsburgh will be well represented at this summer resort this season. We commend the Colonel to our friends. The West Jersey Railroad will commence running a fine steamboat by the middle of June, which will give visitors and tourists to Sea Grove and Cape May a beautiful view of the Delaware river and bay. We advise our friends to try it.

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word.

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon Co., N. J.,
June 26, 1874.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the World. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was taken out with the Consumption, and my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and today I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of Yours truly,

JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the category of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this that there is but one form of *blood disease* that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will drive from the system of all known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples, and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst forms of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores on Neck, Leg or other part. Tetter and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swelling, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

Fine Display of Diamonds and Coral Jewelry.

Messrs. Wattles & Sheafer, of No. 54 Fifth avenue, are evidently not to be outone by any jewelry establishment in the city. In the show windows of their beautiful store they have a display of fine jewelry and imitation Coral Jewelry, which, for elegance and beauty of arrangement, is seldom seen outside of New York and Philadelphia. The display of Diamonds is especially fine, and embraces rings, ear-rings, pins, beside several very fine and valuable stones not mounted, being placed on cotton and looking as pure and bright as a drop of morning dew on a rose leaf. This firm makes Diamonds their specialty. The adjoining window is filled with imitation Coral Jewelry and sets embracing necklaces, pins, buttons, earring, &c., &c. These goods, though imitation, are so near the real coral in color as to deceive the best judges, while in design and cutting they are fully equal to the best coral in the market. Messrs. Wattles & Sheafer have great taste in the selection of their stock, and there is constantly an admiring crowd about their windows who are not backward in expressing their admiration of the beautiful things exposed to their gaze.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Celtic, at New York; steamer England, at New York; steamer Canada, at New York; steamer Germanic, at Queenstown; steamer Indiana, at Breakwater; steamer Ohio, at Queenstown; steamer State of Indiana, at Glasgow; steamer Ireland, at Plymouth.

Stevenson & Cartright, No. 158 Federal street, Allegheny, have on hand and for sale a very complete assortment of Housekeeping Goods, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, etc.

Dabbs' Photograph rooms will be open to-morrow.

Silverware.

Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Bouquet Holders, and a full line of the best brand of Silverware manufactured. For sale by

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.'S,
No. 189 Libert street.

Water Coolers, Filters, &c., at Keppert & Williams, No. 201 Penn street.

Fine Cut Glassware,

in great variety and beautiful designs, at

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.'S,
189 Liberty street.

House Furnishing Goods at Keppert & Williams, No. 201 Penn street.

To-morrow have your Photograph taken at Dabbs' new rooms, corner Market and Liberty streets.

Dabbs' new sky light is such a success that good pictures can be taken as early as eight o'clock in the morning, and as late as six o'clock in the evening.

Make your own Ice Cream this summer, by buying one of STEVENSON & CARTRIGHT'S patent Ice Cream Freezers, No. 158 Federal street, Allegheny city.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The Cost of Repaving Wood Street and Fifth Avenue—Common Branch Favors the Improvement but Select Promulgates a New Policy—The Assistant Water Assessors—Routine Business Acted Upon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

DAVID AIKEN, Jr.....President *pro tem.*
CHAS. W. HOUSTON.....Clerk *pro tem.*

This branch met at 5 quarter past two o'clock. The members present were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Barckley, Bates, R. B. Brown, L. T. Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Carr, Dannals, B. Darlington, Denniston, Dietrich, C. P. Duff, J. K. P. Duff, Epping, Evans, Felker, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Froehlich, Geiger, Goldthorp, Hayden, Herron, Holliday, Hunter Jeremy, Kennedy, Kernan, Lagerman, Lappan, Liddell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, McCandless, MacConnell, McClurg, Mellinpsey, McKinley, Negley, Nusser, Eugene M. O'Neill, John O'Neil, Powers, Ray, Reiman, Rogers, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schild, Schwarm, Shipton, Singerly, Sorg, Taylor, Vierheller, and Welden.

Mr. David Aiken was, on motion of Mr. SHIPTON, elected President *pro tem.*

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. HERRON submitted a petition for a change of grade on Ridge avenue, in the Thirteenth ward. Referred.

Also, a resolution instructing the City Engineer to direct the contractor to stop work on Ridge avenue until the petition for a change of grade has been acted upon. Referred.

Also, petition for and remonstrance against a sewer on Cecil alley, in the Fourth ward. Referred.

Mr. JOHN O'NEIL, resolution for a flag-stone crossing at the intersection of Wylie street and Sixth avenue. Referred.

Mr. DANNALS, ordinance for the opening of Reed street, from Overhill to Dinwiddie streets, in the Eleventh ward. Referred.

Mr. POWERS, resolution directing the Commissioner of the first Road District to repair Hill street, in the Thirteenth ward, between Bolo and Kirkpatrick street, so as to make it passable for vehicles. Referred.

TAX MATTERS.

Mr. C. P. DUFF, petition of Lydia Jarrett for exoneration from payment of property tax. Referred.

Also, petition of Lydia Jarrett for refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. AIKEN, petition for gas lamps on Rebecca street, Twentieth ward. Referred.

Mr. SCHWARM, petition for the grading, paving and curbing of Larkins alley, on the South Side. Referred.

Mr. SORG, ordinance granting John Gilroy the privilege of erecting a frame building. Referred.

Mr. JEREMY presented the resignation of Mr. John Musgrave, member of this branch from the Seventh ward. It was accepted, and a resolution adopted thanking him for his faithful and careful discharge of his Councilmanic duties.

Ordinance for a brick sewer from the end of the sewer on Forty-second street, for a board walk on Morningside avenue, and for the opening of Union avenue, were referred to the Board of Viewers to examine as to whether the property benefitted will pay for the improvement.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Finance Committee, presented a resolution authorizing a warrant in favor of A. Schantz for $6 on account of the assessment against the city for the construction of a bridge over Saw Mill Run. Adopted by a vote of 41 yeas to 14 nays.

Also, with a negative recommendation, a resolution for a warrant for $8,000 in favor of Robert Ellis, for the grading of Ivy alley, in the Fourth ward. Recommendation adopted.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Water Committee, submitted the report of the Water Assessor and Superintendent of the Water Works for the past year. The reports were accepted and three hundred copies ordered to be printed.

ASSISTANT WATER ASSESSORS.

The same gentleman called up an ordinance authorizing the Water Assessor, with the advice of the Water Committee, to employ such number of Assistant Assessors as may be necessary to complete the water assessment within the proper time. A motion to postpone the bill was lost. It was then placed on final passage and adopted by a vote of 45 yeas to 7 nays.

Mr. MACCONNELL presented a resolution directing the Water Committee to limit the number of Assistant Assessors to three. It was objected to, and that laid it over.

Mr. SCHWARM, report of the Market Committee relative to the awarding of the contracts for the repaving of the west side of the Diamond Square to E. R. Johnson, and the laying of brick sidewalk in front of the city property on Miltenberger street, to J. J. Booth. Both contracts were approved.

Mr. SORG, from the Wooden Building Committee, presented the following: Ordinance granting Edward McDermott the right to erect a frame dwelling on Carson street, in the Thirty-fourth ward; adopted. Granting the same to Milton Barker, on Ann street, in the Twenty-first ward. Ordinance for same to Martin Wilhelm; laid on the table.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Gas Committee, submitted resolutions directing the Pittsburgh and South Side Gas Companies to erect lamps at various points. Adopted.

Mr. HERRON presented a resolution directing the City Engineer to notify the Penn